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THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With it By Advertising.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Two Steamers Sink With All on Board—Cuba Turned Loose Again—Power of Catholics Shown—Big Western Yarn.

STEAMERS SINK:—A British steamer went down Monday near Australia with all her crew of 47 men. Another, and unknown steamer, was sunk in the fierce storm off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, with all her crew. So far no piece of wreckage or anything has come ashore to show what boat it was.

CUBA FREE AGAIN:—For the second time the United States has withdrawn its troops from Cuba, leaving that island to govern itself. This is the only time on earth when a great nation has freed a small one, at a time when it would be advantageous to annex it, and is a startling proof of the high grade of our government. There are many who doubt whether Cuba has the power to govern herself, and who believe that this country must finally take pretty full control, but there is now no doubt that we have done the best we could to give her a fair chance.

STRENGTH OF CATHOLICS:—The latest statistics of the Roman Catholic Church show that there are in this country 14,235,451 of that denomination, and that including those in our possessions there are 22,274,440. This is a little over one fifth of the population, so that church is much stronger than any other. In fact, it is almost as strong as all the Protestant churches put together. It is growing rapidly and has recently been accorded a place as an independent branch of the Roman church, instead of being considered a missionary church, as has been the case up till now. The power of this church in politics is great, and is well worth watching.

WEEDS STOP TRAIN:—Good stories come out of the West. The latest is that during the recent blizzard the big, dry, basket-shaped thistles called "tumble weeds" were blown loose in great numbers and driven across the plains by the winds. Here are some of the things it is said they did:—Fill a railroad cut and stop a train; choke the wheels of an automobile and make it catch fire; fill up orchards so that they looked like hay stacks; bury houses so that the inhabitants had to dig their way out with pitchforks, and stop business in one town by filling the streets full.

REMEMBER THE MAINE:—Gov. Magoon, just before leaving Cuba, sent a message to Congress asking that an attempt be made to raise from the mud at the bottom of Havana harbor, the wreck of the Maine, the sinking of which was one of the real reasons of the war with Spain. The boat has been left there ever since, and the neglect has been a disgrace to this country. Our foreign enemies say that we have been afraid that if it were brought to the surface there would be proof that the explosion was caused by accident from within and not from without. Also, there are what is left of over fifty American sailors somewhere in the wreck, and this country owes it to them and their friends to make every effort to get them out for a decent burial.

ITALIANS COMING:—There is a movement toward this country of Italians made homeless and poor by the disaster in southern Italy. They are already beginning to over-crowd the Italian colony in New York, and as most of them have practically no money, they are becoming a very serious burden. New York is planning to send them on West, so that the rest of the country will have part of the burden.

WOMAN KILLED BY ACCIDENT: George Busse, a brother of the Mayor of Chicago, accidentally killed a woman Sunday. He was exhibiting a revolver in his home when it was accidentally discharged. The bullet went thru two windows, and struck the woman. She died instantly. She was Mrs. L. C. Tuckerman, a daughter of Gen. Tuckerman of the U. S. Army and was famous for her beauty.

Not to him who rashly dares,
But to him who nobly bears,
Is the victory's garland sure.

IN WASHINGTON

New States Likely Soon—Senate Hurts Country to Hit at Roosevelt—Navy Being Re-organized—New Forest Reserve Plan May Affect Kentucky.

Washington, D. C.
February 1, 1909.

Separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico at once,—that is the surprising feature of this week's developments at Washington. Representative Hamilton of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, introduced a bill to bring about the above result on Saturday. The Democrats have long been in favor of such action, and now that the Republicans have come into line with their platform pledge it seems probable that President Roosevelt will have the pleasure of signing the enabling acts of the last two states which will perhaps ever be admitted to the Union from the American continent.

The attention of every one in Washington has been chiefly directed to the re-organization of the Navy Department recently. It is a plan of the new Secretary, Mr. Newberry, and has been confirmed by the board of naval experts, including Admiral Dewey, and others, as well as by Mr. Roosevelt. The seven Bureaus which frequently made trouble for each other are consolidated into two, except that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, is put directly under the Secretary. There is no doubt that this will grow into a very real reform inside of a few months. It operates especially at the various Navy Yards, located all over the country.

The Army is in much better condition, in some ways. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has just reported that there are 750,000 rifles available for arming United States troops, should war arise; so that a repetition of the unprepared consternation which the sudden coming of the Spanish War caused is now impossible. Congress this week voted \$500,000 for experimenting with and constructing war balloons of all sorts. Previously we have been far outdone in the matter of procuring airships for army use. It has been recalled this week that in the war between France and Germany a balloon proved the means of prolonging the fight for some time.

REMEMBER THE MAINE.

The President sent a curt message to Congress this week requesting that the latter take steps to have the battleship Maine, which was sunk in the Harbor of Havana at the outset of the Spanish War, raised from the harbor bottom where she still lies, containing the bodies of fifty American sailors. The Spaniards, and many of the Cubans, so ex-Governor Magoon says, believe that the Maine was sunk by her own men and not by Spanish mine explosions. They say that we are afraid to ascertain the truth of these suspicions by raising the Maine.

On last Tuesday and Wednesday the members of the National Child Labor Commission, as well as a number of would-be child benefactors, assembled in Washington at the call of Mr. Roosevelt, and were welcomed by the latter. The President and the delegates agreed that too many homeless children who are reared in asylums are not properly taught and cared for. The plea was made that orphan and destitute children be placed in private families to be cared for, and that where asylums are needed they be built on the "cottage plan," under which the surroundings are more homelike. Led by Judge B. Lindsay, the delegates appeared before the Committee on Interior Affairs and advocated the establishment of a Federal Children's Bureau. The famous Beveridge Child Labor Law, which seeks to prevent the transportation of the products of child labor across a state line, under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, has been killed for the present by being postponed indefinitely by the Committee on Education, of the Senate under Dooliver.

HITS AT PRESIDENT.

Senator Knute Nelson of the Judiciary Committee struck an unexpected blow at the proposal of the President to let the Bureau of Corporations decide whether or not a trust is sufficiently harmful so that

(Continued on fourth page)

THE DEVIL UNCHAINED.

Word has been coming to The Citizen from friends particularly in Jackson County, that there is a renewal of the whiskey business there, and we have been asked to expose this and start a fight against it. Indignation over the state of affairs is widespread and leading men feel that unless something is done at once there will be a return to conditions which existed years ago, and which recently have been much improved.

The information which comes to The Citizen is so detailed that there seems no reason to doubt it. One merchant is said to have imported three worms into the Sturgeon country—another is said to have two—and one or two bootleggers are named as being busy. Of course the editor has not seen any of these things—he is simply voicing the complaint of subscribers and honest men.

Without going at all into the question of the lawlessness involved in these things, every man in the districts affected ought to have a few solemn thoughts with himself about the terrible evil that is again threatening his country in the renewal of the whiskey trade. There is no greater curse in the mountains—there is nothing that has ever done half so much harm, as this same whiskey. From it come the murders and lawlessness which have not only cost many lives and made many a happy wife into a mourning widow, but have scared away outside capital. The development of the mountains, which should have taken place years ago, and which would have meant good for every one of us, has been set back indefinitely.

Confidence is a hard thing to inspire, especially among strangers, and the northern men with money have never understood the mountains. They think because there is any kind of lawlessness they would not be safe themselves, and so they stay away—and their money stays with them. As soon as it is reported that lawlessness has broken out again in the interest which they are now showing will be withdrawn, and our progress will have got another hard setback. This will be particularly severe at this time when the timber business is beginning to fall off anyway.

But, bad as this would be, it is really not so bad as the suffering that innocent women and little children would have to endure because their menfolk are not able to withstand the temptation of the dram. There are always a few who make a great fuss about their liberty, and demand whiskey when they want it. Some times it is the weakest that make the most fuss. Any how, the weak ones are there. They will be decent citizens, and kind husbands and fathers if the whiskey is kept away, but if they can get to it, the devil will get into them. And then comes the agony—a beaten wife, an injured child—ruined happiness at least. And at the worst—such scenes as are every now and then charged up to the account of the whiskey fiend—murder in some awful form—a wife struck down across the body of her child, or some other crime too horrible to recall.

Whose fault is it?—not that of the man that did the deed. He was crazy. It is the fault of the thing that drove him crazy—and of the man that gave it to him. The man who gives a weak fellow human being the whiskey that spurs him to a crime is more guilty than the man that does the deed. And, Mr. Citizen, the fellow that lets the whiskey dealer do his nefarious work, is not guiltless.

We sincerely hope that the reports about the opening up of the trade are groundless, and will be glad to print denials from any one that knows the facts, and is not afraid to put his name to them. But with such reports in the air, it is the part of wisdom to watch and every good citizen should from now on be on the alert against this tremendous evil.

The Oregon Republicans have covered themselves with glory by sending a Democrat to the U. S. Senate. He was chosen at a primary provided by law, and a majority of the members of the legislature had pledged themselves to support the nominee of the primary. No one expected that it would not be a Republican, but when the Democrat came in ahead the men stuck to their pledge and voted for him. There has been a good deal of complaint about this, but no man ever did wrong in sticking to his pledged word, and the party honor has been improved by these men who kept faith to their own cost. Pres. Taft has approved this action.

The Citizen receives letters every little while from people who do not sign their names, or who sign names that we do not know. We are glad to have all the news, but unless we know a person we cannot be sure that they are not trying to throw something off on a friend, or to get this paper into trouble. So we have to require that every letter sent to us for publication be signed not only by the sender, but if he is not known to us, by some leading merchant or the postmaster, or some one else on whom we can depend. If any reader has sent in such a note, he will understand why he has not seen it printed.

The London papers, Echo, Sentinel and Democrat, showed great enterprise during the fire last week. The Sentinel and Democrat combined to get out a special edition which was off the press before the ashes were cool, while the same mail brought a full account of the catastrophe in the regular edition of The Echo. London should be proud of such able, alert and hustling editors.

BEREA FINE REMITTED

Governor Willson has remitted the state's share of the \$1,000 fine assessed against Berea College for the violation of the Day Law which was necessary to make a test case. He says as the violation was committed in good faith, and the school has done and is doing such good work, there is no justice in the payment of the fine.

REAL WINTER COMES HERE

One of the worst storms which has struck this part of the country in years blew up Friday night, and raged over Sunday, not moderating much till Monday morning. The temperature, which did not quite reach the zero point, was less painful than the high wind, which made it hard to move about, and almost impossible to keep even the best built house snug and warm. Men and animals alike suffered greatly, and there was almost no business done on Saturday. All who could stayed at home. On Sunday the wind died down, but the temperature stayed low, and went to about two above zero that night.

The storm, as is always the case did the greatest damage in the cities. In Lexington, for instance, no street

cars ran all one day, and telephone and telegraph wires were almost all down. Communication all thru the Middle West was badly interrupted, and in one place an important train was lost for three days in the snow drifts.

The final result of the cold snap will not be bad, however, for this part of the country. The farmers will find the snow a benefit to the growing grain, and it will improve soils in general. The cold was not sharp enough to hurt fruit buds, and so, altogether, farmers in this state are well pleased as is possible at this time of the year.

It matters not what you are thought to be, but what you are.

If what shone afar so grand turn to nothing in thy hand, On again—the virtue lies in the struggle, not the prize.—Lord Houghton.

Fearst sometimes that thy Father hath forgot,
When the clouds around thee gather? Doubt Him not.

Always bath the daylight broken,
Always hath He comfort spoken.
Better hath He been for years,
Than thy fears.

MINISTERS FAVOR BERE, PROJECT

Association Adopts Resolutions Commending It and Recommends It to Ministers of State.

President William G. Frost of Berea College, Berea, Ky., made a full statement regarding the plans for a new colored school at the meeting of the Ministerial Association today. Berea College is organizing the movement, and will have it in charge until a new board of trustees, composed of representative citizens, can be made up.

The State-wide importance of the work as affecting everything, commercial or religious, in the Commonwealth was shown, and the association adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Ministerial Association of Louisville heartily approves and commends the project of Berea College for the establishment of a well-planned and properly equipped colored school in this State.

"We appreciate the generosity of the great national givers who have started the fund for this purpose, and we earnestly recommend that every minister in the State mention the cause next Sunday morning as one particularly suited for our thought in connection with the Lincoln centennial."—Louisville Evening Post.

MOVE FOR EXTRA SESSION

A great deal of pressure is being brought to bear on Gov. Willson just now to call an extra session of the legislature, in spite of his announcement that there is no justification for such a call. Various reasons are given by different people for asking for a special session—the real one in each case is that they want something which the regular session did not provide, and do not want to wait for.

Ever since the last session closed, politicians are finding out that Bradley's election to the Senate was bought at a terrible cost to the Republican party. The pledge in the platform for a County unit bill, was not kept—the opportunities for a fair re-districting bill and a fair election law were lost, and tax reform, and other needed laws all had to take a back seat in order to gratify Mr. Bradley's ambition. As a result the Republican party has no record on which to appeal to the people in the next election, and defeat is staring it in the face. The legislature, which was not Democratic enough but that a Republican was elected to the Senate, did not do anything much for the people of the state, and the Republicans, who did get the senatorship, are going to be blamed for it. These same politicians who are hollering for an extra session now, are practically admitting that the Republican party could have done good work if it had wanted to, for they believe that another session will do something to the advantage of the party.

There is no doubt of the need of all the laws which are suggested by the people who are after an extra session, but there is considerable doubt whether it would be wise to call such a session. Judge O'Rear, and Secretary of State Brunner, both of whom have hopes of heading the ticket some day, are for it, because they believe it will strengthen the party. Of course neither they nor Gov. Willson say just these things in public, but these are the real reasons behind their action. Gov. Willson, on the other hand, is not at all sure that if another session is called, it will do any of these needed things and he is afraid that if it fails there will only be deeper blame cast on the Republicans. He does not believe, any how, that the extra session would do very much good, and he knows that it will cost the state money, which is badly needed for other things. At this writing it seems likely that the Governor will stick to his guns, and make the party go before the people on its record at the last meeting of the legislature. He advised at that time against the course the legislature was taking, and is simply doing what he then said he would.

Judge not thy neighbor until thou find thyself in his position.

THINGS TO THINK OF

The benefit we receive must be rendered again line for line, cent for cent, deed for deed, to somebody.—Emerson.

When men speak ill of thee, so live that nobody will believe them.—Plato.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln.

Be what your friends think you are. The soldier who executes his captain's commands is no less valuable than the captain who gave the order.—Cervantes.

As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.

Weak men wait for opportunities, strong men make them.—Marden.

When we are weak and wretched; by our sins weighed down, distressed, then it is that God's great patience holds us closest, loves us best.—Saxe Holm.

Never spend your money before you've earned it. Never buy what you do not want; it is not cheap.

Do the duty which lies nearest thee—the next is already clearer.—T. Carlyle.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Roosevelt will Speak to Only a Few at Lincoln Farm—L. & E. Reported Sold—Miners Indicted at Richmond.

FEW TO HEAR ROOSEVELT:—It has been announced that only a few can hear Pres. Roosevelt at the Lincoln Day celebration. A large tent will be placed there, and Roosevelt will speak in that. No one will be admitted except invited guests. It is announced that there will be no political matter in the President's speech, and that he will discuss the life of Lincoln.

L. & E. MAY BE SOLD:—There is a report, not confirmed at this writing, that the Lexington and Eastern Railroad has been bought from its former owners by the Atlantic Coast Line. If this report is true, it is expected that the road will be extended to Big Stone Gap. Such an extension would do more than anything else just now for the prosperity of all the counties along the line, and would indirectly benefit the whole mountain region.

MINERS INDICTED:—The miners who started the trouble at Stearns during Christmas have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Richmond.

BETHURUM IN RACE:—Hon. B. J. Bethurum, who is now Commonwealth's Attorney in the district composed of Rockcastle, Pulaski, Wayne and Clinton counties, and who has been running for re-election, has announced that he is going to try instead to get the Circuit Judge's place, against J. M. Jarvis, who is up for re-election. Bethurum had no opposition for Commonwealth's Attorney, but on his change of plans Judge H. C. Kennedy of Wayne has withdrawn from the Circuit Judges race and gone after the other job.

THIEF CAUGHT IN SCHOOL:—A negro sneak thief was found in the main building of the Richmond Normal School last week, and was captured by some of the girls there. After this brave effort the officer who came after him let him escape on his way to town.

WILLSON SUGGESTED:—There is a report that Gov. Willson will be appointed by Pres. Taft to succeed Justice Harlan on the U. S. Supreme Court if the latter retires during the next few years. This would be a great and deserved honor for the man who is proving himself so able a leader for his party, and so strong for the right.

BREATHITT MAN HUNG:—Dave Edwards, formerly of Breathitt, was hung at Chattanooga, Thursday for the murder of J. W. Davis.

KENTUCKIAN ACCUSED:—The murder of Mrs. Charles Herndon in Whitley County in 1906 has been recalled by the capture of her husband in Colorado. He is accused of the crime and a reward of \$5,000 has been offered.

COUNTERFEITERS OPERATE IN A NATIONAL BANK

By an Ex-Operative of the Secret Service

Here Is a True Story of the Uncovering of the Country's Worst Gang of "Shovers of the Queer."

Champagne Cases
Furnish Secret of
Odd Plot, Unearthed
by Captain Dickson
—Becomes an As-
sistant Gardener and
Expose of Workings
of System Quickly
Follows—Cashier Is
Placed Under Arrest.

CAPT. DICKSON and I were again foregather-
ing in front of the
cheery log fire at his
home. He launched
into a capital story of
counterfeiting in high
places.

"I was once stationed
in the city of a great
international expo-
sition, to watch for cul-
prits that were ex-
pected to put out the
customary counterfeit.
For the first month or
so of the fair there was nothing to do
but lounge about the office and, like
Mr. Micawber, wait for something to
turn up. The four of us who were
assigned to this monotonous duty soon
grew weary of the inactivity and were
on the point of asking for a transfer,
when an excellent imitation of the ten
dollar gold-piece made its appearance
in large numbers. After that, none of
the four of us had any cause for com-
plaint on the score of stagnation.

"Saunders and McGrath, two of my
companions, by means of a miserably
scrawled, anonymous note to the chief
of police, secured information of mys-
terious boxes coming by night to a
bank, and it required but a small
tinct of the imagination to evolve a
plot in which the great financial mag-
nate, the president of the bank, was
the central figure, regardless of his
high social standing, his reputed fabu-
lous wealth, and his irreproachable
character.

"I selected the cashier at the fac-
tory as my man, and Murphy took the
teller of the bank, the man who made
up the pay-roll each week. For ten
days we shadowed them with dogged
persistence. They were both men of
the town and both were members of
the better class of clubs and moved
in the most exclusive circles of so-
ciety. These matters rather strength-
ened than weakened our suspicions,
for neither of the men was wealthy,
and playing society is an expensive
game at best.

"But in all our pursuit and in all the
lavish expenditures of these young
spendthrifts not once did either of
them pass or attempt to pass one of
the counterfeit coins, so far as we
could gather. I don't think they could
have done so without its being dis-
covered, so thoroughly did we track
them in every turn and move they
made during the period we had them
under observation. They lived to-
gether in a handsomely furnished
flat, with a small army of servants,
and they entertained lavishly. Their
table was of the best and their wines
of the rarest vintages.

"We decided that nothing was to be
gained by shadowing them further, so
we left them to their frivolous social
duties. About this time Saunders and
McGrath came tagging home, convey-
ing the bank president, tucked out
and disgusted with their fruitless jour-
ney.

"The night of their return Murphy
and I held a conference with them,
at which it was practically agreed that
the bank president was innocent, and
that there was nothing else to do but
take him into our confidence and
make the bank itself our point of op-
eration.

"I watched the teller very carefully
that week, and especially on the day
when he made up the payroll for the
factory, which was called for by
Saunders. The sack contained both
gold and silver, but there was not a
single coin in the lot which had not
been given birth legitimately at some
one of the government's mints. Saun-
ders made sure of this before the sack
reached the factory.

"The cashier, a man named Powell,
and the teller both kept close watch
upon me while I worked in the big
vault, as was their duty, and this
gave me scant opportunity to investi-
gate the sacks of gold piled away in
a pretentious row on a low shelf. In
moving them, I thought that some
seemed lighter in weight than others,
and as this would be valuable infor-
mation if true, I hit upon what I thought
was a rather ingenious way of deter-
mining if my surmise was correct.

"Concealing my pen-knife in the hol-
low of my hand, with the blade open,
I selected one of the sacks of ten-dol-
lar coins which seemed to be lighter
than some of its mates, and, as I



IN THE CHAMPAGNE CASES I
FOUND THE MOULDS AND OTHER ACCESSORIES
OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.

moved it from the shelf, I cut the cord
which fastened the mouth of it while
the attention of the inquisitive cashier
and teller was directed elsewhere.

"Having shaken the mouth of the
sack open and frayed the ends of the
cord so that my muse would not be
detected, I purposely stumbled and
fell as I crossed the vault. The coins
poured out upon the steel floor of the
big vault in a bright yellow stream,
rolling hither and yon, while I sat de-
fectively in the midst of the golden
flood and rubbed my knee and cursed.

"The two bank officials showed liv-
ely concern at my stupid accident, and
both set about gathering up the coins.
I assisted them as much as possible,
but my pulse was beating too fast for
my help to amount to much. My muse
had fully served my purpose. The
ring of the coins upon the steel floor
of the vault had not been true. They
had rung dull and heavy, and I knew
them at once for their real false char-
acter. The verification of this fact
came when I fingered them deftly, as
I restored them to the sack whence
they had come. There was no mistak-
ing the feeling of them. They were
greasy and slick; that slimy touch
which discloses the spurious coin in
the dark as well as in the light. Every
one I touched had that slippery, soap-
stone surface which counterfeiters
cannot overcome except by the use
of metal of the same fineness as that
of the genuine coin.

"As I replaced the sacks, after clean-
ing the shelf, I was careful to weigh
each of them in my hand. There were
15 sacks, each containing a thousand
dollars in half eagles, which were light
in weight.

"I now felt sure of my ground, but
it was still necessary that we secure
proof against the teller. I had not
suspected the cashier, until his evi-
dent trepidation when I spilled the
sack of gold.

"The mystery was now more com-
plex and interesting than ever. While
I had discovered the big reserve of
the counterfeiters I had no evidence
against any one, and was still afraid
to make arrests. I wanted the makers
of the coin and their machinery, and
wanted them badly, for this was the
biggest case that I had thus far in
my career been engaged upon.

"That night I did some tall think-
ing, and also made a secret trip to the
banker's residence, which I carefully
examined from the outside, going
over the extensive grounds about the
house and the outbuildings at the im-
minent peril of being shot for a bur-
glar. Here I discovered only one thing

of importance. In the stable I stum-
bled on an empty champagne case,
which was of the same brand as one
I had noticed in the vault of the
bank. It might mean something or
nothing, but I had long ago learned
to take particular notice of small
things, and many is the valuable clue
that this habit has given me.

"Since the return of Saunders and
McGrath, they had been working on
the clue of the anonymous letter, and
the information it contained about the
mysterious boxes which had been seen
to arrive at the bank at night. They
had located the author, a discharged
messenger, who bore a grudge against
the teller to whose instance he attrib-
uted his discharge. From the mes-
senger they learned that the boxes had
been delivered at the back entrance
of the bank late at night. They had
been brought to it in a one horse
express wagon, but the wagon had not
displayed a license number and the
driver, although muffled in a great
coat, had evidently not been a regu-
lar expressman, so the messenger in-
formed them. He gave a fairly accu-
rate description of the wagon, which
had been of peculiar construction.

"I had seen just such a vehicle at
the banker's residence, a sort of de-
livery wagon which seemed to be em-
ployed in hauling feed for the exten-
sive stable of the banker, as it had
been filled with sacks of oats and
bales of hay when I saw it.

"The next morning I reported sick
at the bank, but my service with the
banker was not at an end. I had shifted
my position from janitor at the bank
to assistant gardener and general fac-
torem at the president's residence.
Armed with a note from the banker to
the gardener, I put in my appearance
at his residence. The gardener didn't
seem to like my appearance. He re-
garded me with cold suspicion, while
he read the note from his employer,
and, it seemed to me, he rather reluc-
tantly accepted me as his assistant. I
verily believe he would have driven
me away on some pretext, if it had
not been for the explicit terms of the
note the banker had written at my dic-
tation.

"The gardener was a tough looking
customer. There was an atmosphere
of suspicion about him which put me
on my guard and caused me to watch
him with caution. He was a smooth
individual, however, and I had served
in my new capacity for three days
without discovering anything worth
mentioning, when he set me at the
task of wheeling out the ashes from
the big bin in the cellar. The bin was

situated at the rear of the furnace,
near the entrance of the basement,
and in passing to and fro at my task,
I noticed several wine-cases piled in
a dark corner of the basement. I took
advantage of the first opportunity to
examine them and, while the lids
were securely nailed down, I found,
by lifting them, that they were as
heavy as chunks of lead.

"That night I burglarized the bank-
er's basement, while two of my com-
panions kept watch outside to see that
I was not disturbed. In the cham-
pagne-cases I found the moulds and
other accessories of the counterfeiters,
and a large quantity of metal and
newly manufactured coins.

"Before we left the banker's resi-
dence, the gardener was a prisoner,
and before the night was over we
had nabbed Mason and Tarley and
Cashier Powell. The gardener turned
state's evidence and gave the whole
thing away. The three society men
held out firmly to the last. They were
convicted only after considerable dif-
ficulty. Except for the assistance of
the gardener in securing evidence, we
should never have been able to have
made out, against them, anything
more than a strong circumstantial
case. We recovered about \$10,000
from the culprits, and in the bank's
vault was more than \$18,000 of the
counterfeit money. The night watch-
man at the bank was also implicated
and convicted.

"The gardener, who had many
aliases, was an old offender. He had
worked at one time in the 'Frisco
mint, and was regarded as a skillful
workman. After leaving the mint, he
had put out a gold coin of the
twenty-dollar denomination, but had
been caught and had served a prison
term for it. He had drifted east, after
serving his term, and had figured out
the plan which he had there put in op-
eration. He had manufactured the
coins, using the big furnace at the
banker's residence for that purpose,
and had secured the three society
men, all of whom were heavily in debt
and therefore ready victims, to palm
off the money. Their method was to
take good money from the bank vault
and replace it with the bad, which
they worked off at the factory in the
weekly pay roll. The cashier at the
bank had secured the place for the
counterfeiter at the banker's resi-
dence, but this had not been with any
particular design further than it was
a place that was especially suited to
the necessities of the counterfeiter."

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FORMATION OF REELFOOT LAKE.

Strange History of Spot Where Night
Riders' Crime Occurred.

The physical history of Reelfoot
lake of night rider fame is not with-
out a certain interest of its own. The
lake came into existence as the result
of a series of earthquakes which be-
gan in December, 1811, and continued
until June, 1812.

Some authorities say that the earth-
quakes merely heaved up a great ridge
of land across the path of the Reelfoot
river, which runs into the Mississippi,
and that this dam caused the water to
back up and broaden out and form a
lake; but the favorite account in the
neighborhood is to the effect that the
ground sank, springs were opened up,
neighboring creeks diverted from their
course and the overflowing waters of
the Mississippi rushed in during the
flood season of the spring of 1812.

It is said that for an hour and a
half the waters of the Mississippi
flowed up-hill while filling up the de-
pression caused by the earthquakes.
Both accounts likely have this much of
truth in them that the entire configu-
ration of the ground was changed by
the earthquakes. Big lake, west of
the Mississippi, is said to have been
formed in the same way at the same
time.

Reelfoot lake is sixteen or eighteen
miles long, writes Don Marquis in
Uncle Remus' Magazine, very irregu-
lar in shape, and covers from 35,000 to
40,000 acres of land. It varies in width
from a mile in some places to four or
five miles in others. The northern end
is extended by a series of sloughs and
bayous into Kentucky.

The most distinctive feature of the
lake's appearance, the feature which
first impresses and stays longest with
the observer's fancy, is a certain gro-
tesque effect as if a set of crazy men
had been operating a piledriver there
for the last century, for the trunks,
stumps and stark branches of dead
trees stick out of it everywhere. In
desolate parody of some such human
handiwork; far below the surface the
fish dart among the boles and branches
where the squirrels frolicked a hun-
dred years ago.

There are beautiful spots here and
there, but the effect as a whole is not
beautiful; at its best, when the mist
rises and myriad protruding tree
trunks are white and ghostly in the
moonlight, it is weird; the general re-
membrance is of something uncouth.
It is a kind of sloven lake that has
preferred to sit down with its hair un-
combed all day long, but at night it
does manage to achieve a touch of
wizard dignity.

To Sift Nation's History.

This country is now rich in its his-
torical literature, but of the recent
output most has come from west of
the Hudson and north of the Potomac
and Ohio. We can now study with
minute detail almost every phase
and period of our history, with the
sole exception of the south, which is
late in coming to the front with its
own records. The southern people
have been content to make history
rather than record it, and for rea-
son materials are meager. But there
are in the south writers who are now
taking high rank and of whom much
more may be expected. We are be-
ginning for the first time to get some
studies of the reconstruction period,
for instance, out of which an opinion
may be formed instead of being taken
off-hand at the dictum of con-
temporary writers who were prejudiced
on one side or the other.—Philadel-
phia Inquirer.

Natural Gas in India.

Consul General William H. Michael
of Calcutta writes that 20 miles from
Chittagong natural gas issues from a
crevice in the ground in considerable
quantity. It has been burning so long
that the oldest inhabitant can give
no idea of when or how it was set on
fire. The general belief among the
natives is that the gas has been on
fire for centuries. At any rate, the
gas flow has been burning as far back
as any records have been kept by
white people.

It is now suggested—and some steps
have been taken to carry out the sug-
gestion—that the fire be extinguished
and the gas be brought under control
and piped down to Chittagong for
lighting and fuel and power purposes.
The citizens of Chittagong have con-
cluded that it would be cheaper to uti-
lize the gas than to introduce electri-
city for fuel, power and lighting.

Trying to Canonize Nero.

Now a historian comes forward to
say that Nero was one of the great
benefactors of mankind and a great
help to Christianity. It is true that
attempts have been made to prove
that Henry VIII. was a model hus-
band, but the rehabilitation of Nero in
the world races' esteem has hitherto
been considered beyond the limit. Per-
haps the next investigator will dis-
cover that we have always been mis-
taken in the belief that the first man
planned everything on the woman.

Keeping His Word.

"It's real mean!" the young woman
exclaimed.
"What's the matter?" her mother
inquired.
"Before I married Herbert I made
him promise to pass every evening at
home with me, and now he says he's
sorry, but he can't take me to the
theater without breaking his word."

Signs of Jealousy.

"The count must love me."
"Why?"
"He gets sulky whenever another
man wants to know how much papa is
worth."



THE GREAT ENEMY ALCOHOL.

Destroys the Body and Shatters the
Social Fabric.

That alcohol has an affinity for pro-
toplasm, the "physical basis of life"
itself, and that this is the reason for
the widely varied injuries that it may
inflict on the body, is asserted by Dr.
Henry Smith Williams, in a series of
articles contributed to McClure's Mag-
azine. In the first, entitled "Alcohol
and the Individual," Dr. Williams
shows that the tissues of the brain, the
nerves, the heart and blood vessels,
the stomach and intestinal tract, the
lymphatic system, the kidneys, and the
liver, may each and all become dis-
eased by the habitual drinking of even
small quantities of alcohol. He notes
also that these consequences are not
confined to the drinker, but are passed
on to his descendants of successive
generations. All this, Dr. Williams
tells us, may be compared to the erod-
ing effect of a flowing stream, which
has its greatest action on the part of
its banks that is least resistant. So
alcohol, circulating in the blood, tends
to attack whatever organ or tissue
may be weakest and most susceptible.
Dr. Williams agrees with those who
tend to class alcohol as a poison, and
discards "the pernicious theory" that
it "gives any persistent increase of
muscular power." He goes on:

"It is even questionable whether the
energy derived from the oxidation of
alcohol in the body can be directly
used at all as a source of muscular
energy. Such competent observers as
Schumberg and Scheffer independ-
ently reached the conclusion that it can
not. Dr. Abel inclines to the same



Dr. H. S. WILLIAMS

opinion. He suggests that 'alcohol is
not a food in the sense in which fats
and carbohydrates are food; it should
be defined as an easily oxidizable drug
with numerous untoward effects which
inevitably appear when a certain mini-
mum dose is exceeded. He thinks
that alcohol should be classed 'with
the more or less dangerous stimu-
lants and narcotics, such as hashish,
tobacco, etc., rather than with truly
sustaining foodstuffs."

In its action on the brain, he goes
on to say, alcohol is an inhibitor and
disturber of mental activity, not a
promoter of it. This he regards as
definitely proven by the experiments
of the chief German investigators. Its
effect is cumulative, so that the drinker
of a single bottle of wine daily "is
in reality never actually sober." Wine
causes a loss of at least ten per cent.
in working efficiency. It is not only
itself a poison, but aids the action of
other poisons, such as those of con-
tagion.

In his second article (December)
Dr. Smith takes up the relations of
alcohol and the community. Alcohol,
as noted above, attacks the weakest
point. Says the writer:

"But note now an important ap-
plication. It is a fact familiar to every
student of evolution that, generally
speaking, the most unstable tissues
of an organism are the ones most re-
cently evolved; that is to say, the
most highly developed and complex
tissues. Being interpreted, this means
that the most delicate and unstable
of all organic tissues are the com-
plex central nerve-cells of the gray
cortex of the brain—the cells direct-
ly associated with the exhibition of
mental processes. There are the most
delicately poised, the most easily dis-
turbed in function, of all organic tis-
sues. It follows that these are the
tissues that come earliest and most
persistently under the influence of the
alcoholic poison. A given individual
may have a highly susceptible liver
or kidney or heart, through hereditary
influences or through some peculiarity
of his environment; but, in gen-
eral, the brain—the organ of mind—is
the organ whose tissues are most
susceptible. So when the dissecting
knife reveals, post mortem, a hob-
nail liver or an alcoholic kidney,
stomach, or heart, it will almost in-
variably reveal also a shrunken and
'watery' alcoholic brain. And in num-
berless cases in which all the other
organs have seemed to present a
granite-like resistance to the poison,
the brain alone gives evidence of hav-
ing yielded to the strain."

To be able to bear our own troubles
is the secret of our ability to help
those who are troubled.—Robertson.

The Apostles Imprisoned

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 14, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 5:17-22. Memory verses, 19, 20.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. 5:10.

TIME.—Immediately after the last lesson. The exact date is unknown, but between A. D. 30 and 33.

PLACE.—Jerusalem; the preaching was in one of the porticoes of the outer court of the temple. The trial was in the hall of the sanhedrin, on the temple hill "between the portico and the temple."

Comment and Suggestive Thought.
After the experience of the apostles with Ananias (our last lesson), there was such an increase in the numbers and influence of the church, so many good deeds were wrought, so many of the sick were healed, so widely prevailed the new teaching, that the whole community was stirred, and even the rulers felt the power and the danger to their position and influence. Their reasons for opposing the Gospel were all reasons why they should have favored it. 1. The lessening of their influence and the loss of prestige was what ought to take place when the rulers ruled for themselves and not for the people.

2. The teaching they opposed was the very salvation of the nation.

3. The apostles "filled Jerusalem with their teaching." Their success brought joy, salvation, peace, fresh life to great numbers.

4. The apostles and the church were bringing healing to the people, lessening suffering, giving to the poor, reducing crime and vice, giving reality to the angels' song of "Peace, Good Will to Men," they were doing what every good ruler seeks to have done for his people.

V. 19. "But the (R. V., 'an'), angel of the Lord." One of the "ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." (Heb. 1:14). "In this Book of the Acts the word angel occurs 20 times."

"The ministry of angels." "I believe that angels wait on us as truly as ever they waited on Abraham, or Jacob, or Moses, or Elijah, or Mary, or Jesus himself. The medieval painters were fond of filling the background of the infancy with countless angels; the representation, though literally false, was morally true. I believe that angels are encamping around them that fear the Lord."—George Dana Boardman, D. D.

"Opened the prison doors." Silently, without the knowledge of the guards (v. 23), who were asleep or had relaxed their vigilance, being confident of the strength of their prison.

Reasons for this intervention. 1. The apostles and the church were still in training for greater battles and harder work. Hence by this deliverance they were taught faith in God, and courage, and assurance that their bold, defiant course was approved by God.

2. It was a great advantage to the cause, as they went on preaching the gospel, impressing the people that it was God's cause, and the apostles were his messengers, speaking his truth.

3. It was a direct refutation of the Sadducees' doctrine, a blow at their position.

4. It tended to impress the minds of the enemies of the apostles with respect for them as under God's special protection, and probably suggested to Gamaliel (v. 34-39), his fear that by opposing the apostles the rulers might be opposing God himself.

5. Hence, it influenced the result of the trial, and made the escape from prison a type of their greater deliverance from the power and wicked desires of the rulers.

V. 21. "The apostles obeyed, and entered the temple early in the morning." R. V., "about daybreak," as soon as the gates were opened. "Called the council," "the sanhedrin," "together, and," better "even" "all the senate."

Peter's argument. Critics have noticed the structure of Peter's brief defense as one of the finest specimens of pleading on record, clear, direct, true, personal, an argument without a flaw. Of course only the barest outlines are given in this report. See Peter's previous address.

The charges against the apostles. (1) Disobedience to and defiance of the national and lawful authorities. (2) Hence disloyalty, almost treason, to their country. (3) Charges to them seemingly slanderous, against their rulers, that they themselves were disobeying their God in whose name they ruled. These charges were not merely serious, but, to a Palestinian Jew, overwhelming.

The boldness and courage of the apostles was very great.

Threefold Victory of the Apostles. First. The arraignment of the apostles gave them an opportunity to preach the Gospel faithfully to the rulers, who could not easily be reached in any other way.

Second. They were released from their bonds, and were free to continue their work with all the more power because of the outcome of the efforts to put a stop to it.

Third. They themselves received a new inspiration of power. They rejoiced in their sufferings for Jesus' sake, and in public and in private, in the temple courts, and from house to house, they preached that Jesus was the expected Messiah.

The attractiveness and persuasive power of the apostles and the early church is very marked, and was one of the most influential means of leading others to become Christians. The piety of some men lacks the genial, lovable qualities which would enable to attract young and old to the religion they love.

JOY THAT IS GONE

BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND PORK CHOPS ARE NO MORE.

City Men Voices Regret for the Breakfast of His Youth—It Comes to Him Now in Memory Only.

"I have wondered sometimes," said the amiable head of a voracious family, "why we didn't have more griddle cakes, wheat and buckwheat, and that sort of thing in our house, because I am very fond of such cakes, and so are all the children, and of buckwheat cakes in particular I have a very pleasant recollection."

"When I was a boy I used to have always buckwheat cakes for breakfast in winter, with fried pork chops or fried sausages, and I used to think that that was a breakfast good enough for anybody, and I am still of the same opinion."

"The cakes we used to mix in a batter pot that was different from any piece of crockery I ever saw, and that I can see now in my mind's eye as plainly as if it stood before me, a deep, straight sided, earthenware pot of a very dark brown glaze and in capacity about a gallon and a half and having in one side of its edge a pouring lip and on the other side a handle; the only pot of just that style and dimensions that I ever saw, and perhaps it was the only one ever made."

"And we valued it highly. I know that if anything had happened to that pot it would have been regarded as a household calamity, familiar to us all as it had become through year after year of use, and the mixing of the batter in it was mighty familiar household rite, the last thing done in the house in winter before we went to bed."

"Every morning when the cakes were cooked there was left in the pot just enough of the material to serve as yeast for the next day's batch; and every night the last thing we did was to get out the buckwheat batter pot and mix up in it the batter for the next morning's cakes; and then we would put a loose cover on the pot and then set it near the kitchen stove where it would get a little warmth, but not too much so that the batter would rise just right. And sometimes it would run over, but not often, for our folks were high experts in making buckwheat batter, and usually our batter rose just enough to fill the pot, rising at the same time to the highest attainable quality; and then in the morning the batter was thinned down a little, so that it would spread just exactly right when poured on the griddle, and then the family was ready to eat 'em."

"It seems to me that the pork chops we had in those days were better than any to be had now, they were from locally raised and fattened pigs and they were very tender and superior, and certainly it would be difficult to find now such sausages as we had then."

"And we used to eat those buckwheat cakes red hot off the griddle, with those superior pork chops, or those extra superlative sausages, and with the pork or sausage grease on the cakes—a morning meal of great delight and glory."

"One calculated to tax the stoutest constitution surely, but we all had cast iron stomachs and it did us no harm; and I have wondered sometimes why we couldn't have something of that sort now; but she, meaning thereby my better half, tells me that cooking cakes means a headache and a burned face and a tired back; that cooking cakes for this family would be an awful task and that it wouldn't do. And so 'that grand breakfast of buckwheat and sausages comes to us now in memory only.'"

An Anti-Ant Building.
Reinforced concrete is the material which will be used almost exclusively in the construction of the new government buildings to be erected by the United States at San Juan, Porto Rico, for use as a postoffice, courthouse and custom house. Wood is to be practically excluded from the structure, the only place about the building where wood will be employed will be in the window sashes on one side of the edifice. The interior doors will be rattan. The reason why wood is being avoided by the government in this case is because there is a small ant indigenous to the island of Porto Rico which eats its way up through wooden chairs, doors and desks and makes them spongy on the inside.—Cement Age.

Critical Audience.
Clara, aged six, did not know the meaning of an encore, and was very much disgusted with the audience, at the children's concert in which she took part.

"I just know we didn't make a single mistake," she exclaimed, "yet the people in front got cross and made such a fuss that we had to do it all over again."—Tit-Bits.

The College Widow.
"Mr. Leftguard hugs like a Harvard man."

"Is there a difference?"

"Oh, yes. Every college has a distinctive style of tackle."—Washington Herald.

Natural History.
"Papa, what is a thesaurus?"

"A whatyoumaycallit that lived before the flood, now run out and play."—Houston Post.

AS TO THE PROPER CARE OF THE FLOCK

Lambing Time, Winter Shelter and the Dog Nuisance Must Be Considered—By Walter J. Quick, M. S., Ph. D., Animal Husbandry, Virginia.

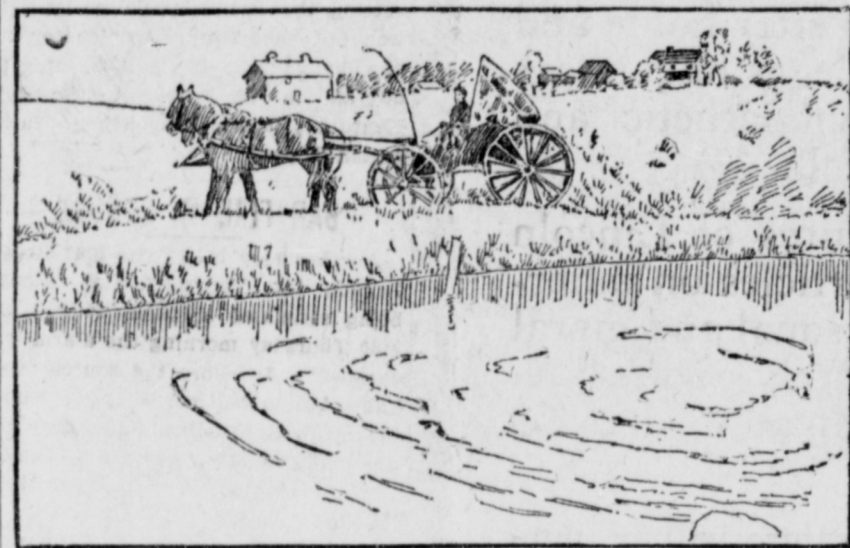
According to the reports collected, the most favorable time for lambs to drop, if intended for the June market, is between February 15 and March 1. In order to have lambs drop February 15, the ram should be turned with the ewes about September 15. Lambs dropped before this date suffer the hardships of the winter, and unless the ewes are very liberally fed, do not get sufficient milk to make them grow rapidly. These lambs become more or less stunted and have not a plump and attractive appearance when marketed. There is also a greater possibility for loss with these lambs, and a much longer season for heavy feeding with the ewes, making an additional expense without a corresponding increase in weight; while lambs dropped after February 15 are less liable to loss from the most severe winter weather.

This tremendous loss would have been almost entirely prevented had precaution been taken at the proper time, as the lambs were apparently strong when born, but afterward perished from starvation.

It is an exceptional case when a ewe has not sufficient milk to at least keep her lamb alive, if she has been properly fed a month previous to lambing. The feed need not be expensive—it is

frequently a lamb can be saved if an attendant is present at the proper time. The young ewes especially often require assistance in lambing. If a ewe does not drop her lamb within a reasonable length of time after labor pains are noticeable, there is a cause for the delay. Frequently a lamb is coming with its head bent back over its shoulder, or perhaps twins are coming together, or some other unnatural position. A little manipulation of the foetus will frequently straighten out the difficulty, thereby saving the life of the lamb, and not infrequently that of the ewe.

Some ewes refuse to own their lambs, and other ewes refuse to let the lambs nurse. Some ewes will accept strange lambs. When a ewe loses her lamb it is advisable to keep up her milk flow by milking, as she will frequently accept a strange lamb if it is given to her soon after lambing. Frequently a set of triplets or twins are dropped by a ewe and she has not sufficient milk to nourish all. If the ewe that has lost her own lamb is placed in a close pen and away from other sheep she will readily adopt one of the twins or triplets, thereby raising a good lamb instead of running idle and becoming too fat for breeding the following season. An orphan lamb



Stagnant Pool—A Breeding Place for Worm—Supply Parasites, Especially the Stomach Running Water.

not necessarily succulent, although that is of great advantage—but it should be rich in protein, palatable, digestible, and given in liberal amounts at regular intervals, twice a day. Clover, cowpea or soy bean hay, corn silage, turnips, sugar beets and some well-cured—not moldy—corn fodder may constitute the greater portion of the bulky ration, together with a grain ration of oats, corn, bran and a small per cent. of linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal. These grains are better mixed together; but in case it is de-

may often be given a ewe that has just lost a lamb, if the dead lamb is rubbed over the strange lamb while wet, or the skin of the dead lamb tied on the orphan, since the ewe's affections are directed by the odor of her lamb.

In many sections the dog nuisance is a great detriment to the sheep industry. The direct loss from severe chasing and worrying is often not so great as the loss that follows. Breeding ewes that have been badly worried and frightened rarely, if ever, entirely recover. The result is usually weak and inferior lambs at the next lambing season, with some abortions and many abnormal presentations of the foetus. In fact, many breeders of registered sheep consider their breeding flock almost ruined after having been severely chased by dogs. Frequently a large number of ewes will not breed for some time after being chased and badly frightened.

The efficiency of any dog law depends largely on its enforcement; but too frequently it is never enforced, many worthless dogs being allowed to run at large that would be controlled or destroyed if a rigid dog law was enforced.

One of our illustrations shows a dog-proof fence on the Virginia experiment station grounds, constructed as follows: The woven-wire fence consists of 17 horizontal wires—the three lower wires 1½ inches apart, the width between wires gradually increasing to five inches at top. The vertical stays are six inches apart. The wire is fastened to posts set 25 feet apart, the bottom wire being three inches from the ground. One-barbed wire is set midway between the bottom horizontal wire and the ground. One-barbed wire is fastened to the posts, three inches higher than the top wire. Two-barbed wires are attached eight inches apart, to pieces of 2x6 scantling nailed to the posts above the wire with 20-penny nails. These pieces are set outward and upward with the posts.

Cost of Materials.
Red cedar posts 12½ cents each.
Woven wire fence 37½ cents per rod.
Four-barbed wire 15 cents per rod.
Total 65 cents per rod.
The 2x6 scantling costs about \$18 per thousand and adds about one cent per rod to cost of the fence.

Any other closely constructed fence would answer the same purpose.

Keep Clean.—The milker should keep his hands and his clothes clean especially during the process of milking. A damp towel should be used to clean the udders of the cows before the milking is begun. The milking should always be done with dry hands, and the milk drawn into a covered pail with a fine wire mesh strainer top. These rules when carefully adhered to, will aid very materially in keeping the milk clean and wholesome.

Prevention Best.—No subject connected with the management of cows is of more vital importance to the dairyman than the prevention of disease in his herd.

1855 Berea College 1908.

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Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years. Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in Collegio buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best. But as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

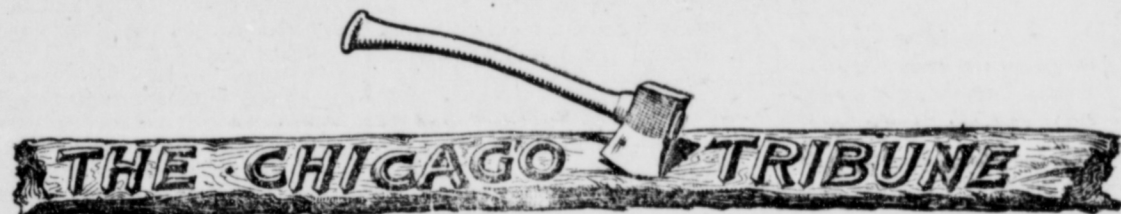


The most remarkable undertaking ever made by a newspaper or other publication. Eighty pages devoted to Lincoln. Four color sections.

At great cost The Chicago Tribune has secured the right to use all of Ida M. Tarbell's rich collection of Lincoln pictures, caricatures made of him during the war, illustrations of his earlier and later home and business life, relics, etc., with full privileges of condensing into minute form her keen, sympathetic and highly dramatic life of Abraham Lincoln.

Besides, there are a hundred pictures of Lincoln from the Oldroyd collection, special articles on different aspects of his life and death, his personal and moral qualities, his relation to those immediately about him, to our nation, and to the whole human race; and his sayings, anecdotes, and his sorrows.

This valuable addition to the Lincoln literature will be published in The Chicago Tribune Sunday, February 7th. Order it from your newsdealer early to be sure of getting it.



Leave orders for this at The Citizen office before Friday noon.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page)

It may be prosecuted by the national government. The report issued by Mr. Nelson for the Committee states that such a privilege on the part of the Bureau of Corporations would enable the executive branch of the government to protect "pet" trusts and monopolies by giving them freedom from prosecution, with a so-called "immunity bath." This argument is all the stranger when it is remembered that the trusts have been objecting to the proposition on the ground that they could be killed by the Bureau of Corporations at the latter's will, instead of being given immunity by it. The chances are that if the Bureau of Corporations, which is of course directly under control of the President, were given the power to say whether or not a monopoly is lawful, it would offend the trusts by its harshness and the zealots by its leniency. Perhaps a bill that is attacked from both sides may be found to be pretty nearly just and fair to both. Mr. Roosevelt is very anxious to see such an arrangement made, and he has been helped in the preparing of the bill which embodies it by the Civic Federation, and by some of the best minds in the country.

TRICK ON THE SENATE

One reason why the Senate is so fearful that the executive would shield corporate offenders may be found in an amusing trick which the President has recently played on that august body. Two years ago when the Steel Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and several others were first being investigated by the Government, it was found that the only means of getting hold of their books and ascertaining the true conditions of affairs could only be brought about, for a time at least, by promising immunity from prosecution on the basis of the evidence which the companies should give to the Government. Now the Senate wants to investigate the merger of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Co. with the Steel Trust, and

was about to send for the evidence in the hands of the Bureau of Corporations which that Bureau had obtained only on the promise that it should not be used against the company. In order to keep his word with the Steel Trust, which he seems to think it is entitled to honest treatment Mr. Roosevelt sent and got the papers in question, and has placed them under his own care in the White House. The President of the United States is the only person who cannot be compelled to submit to search by the Senate's investigators, and so he has taken this novel method of protecting the good faith of his Bureau. This has led to the unfavorable report on the Civic Federation Bill, in part at any rate.

That the postal savings banks bill may be passed is the result of Postmaster General Meyer's statement to the House Committee that he is willing to have the deposits re-deposited by the Government in the banks of the regions where originally made.

FOREST RESERVE PLAN

A new plan for the Appalachian Forest Reservation is proposed by Pollard of Nebraska, who would have the Government regulate and control the cutting of timber and replanting of trees without actually owning the land. He thinks that the Government might simply proclaim that all forests in the Appalachian region must be operated according to its laws. This would save the expense of buying the vast tracts covered, which has prevented the reforms in forestry so badly needed.

Another scheme which has been put forward this week is that the United States establish a training school for her consuls similar to West Point and Annapolis for the Army and Navy. The consuls are our commercial representatives abroad and considerable discussion has arisen recently in regard to how they should be selected, so as to get the best men.

The hope of having a decent Census Building in Washington was destroyed this week by the appropriation

of only \$150,000 for that end. Such a building will be a disgrace to the Capitol.

A compromise between the President and Foraker on the Brownsville matter has been reached, by which an impartial board of seven army colonels will examine all the negro soldiers who apply for reinstatement before a year, and will allow back pay to those who are found innocent. Roosevelt and Foraker and both quitting at the same time, and the matter will die, probably.

The Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, which recently came back from inspecting the Panama Canal has reported a bill changing the nature of the government of the Canal Zone, and saving much money. The President will appoint all officers and have almost absolute power over the zone. Many officers are to be thrown out of their positions, which are to be abolished.

The Ways and Means Committee are fighting among themselves over tariff changes. Payne and Dalzell are insisting that their say-so is enough at every point, while the younger men who admit that they do not know so much about the tariff as these old statesmen, yet insist that the reasons for changes be made clear at every turn. The Committee members say that the committee ought to have kept in touch with the tariff situation constantly during the past year so that the present strain would not be so great. President-elect Taft is in favor of a Tariff Commission of experts to aid, but not make, tariff revisions.

Secretary of State Elihu Root left office last Tuesday, leaving the affairs of the Department in perfect condition.

It is announced that Secretary Wilson will continue as Secretary of Agriculture under Taft.

Chief Chemist Wiley has declared that benzoate of soda in canned goods is harmful, under the Pure Food and Drug Act. This decision is disputed by the President's board of prominent chemists, and the famous pure food exponent may resign.

BRADLEY GETS ACTIVE EARLY IN THE GAME.

Holds Up Nomination for Postoffice in Important Cities—Powers Should Have Seen Him—Newport and Paris Two of the Municipalities Which are Affected.

The new Republican Senator from Kentucky, W. O. Bradley, is getting into action in the Senate early. He has already started on his Senatorial career by holding up the confirmation of certain men appointed as postmasters.

Bradley's action is the more interesting in that he is colliding with National Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock in holding up the confirmations.

Among the appointments Bradley has held up are those for the post-offices at Newport, Paris, and Falmouth. The offices at Newport and Paris are important. J. L. Earlywine has been re-appointed for the Newport office and Postmaster Myer has been appointed at Paris. These men do not suit Bradley, so he has written to Washington to some of his Senatorial friends and got them to hold up the names in the Postoffice Committee on the Senate.

They have done so and the appointments probably have a long and rocky road ahead of them before they can get confirmed, if, indeed, they ever are confirmed. It will be recalled that Bradley opposed the nomination and did his utmost to prevent Taft getting the Kentucky delegation. He was not successful. As Senator, no one doubts that Bradley is going to do all in his power to dominate Kentucky Republican politics.—Washington Times.

BAD FIRE IN LONDON

Another very heavy fire loss struck London last Thursday, the damage being estimated at about \$50,000. At 9:30 Thursday morning the alarm was sounded and, before the source was known to more than a few persons, the Stillwell Hotel on Sublimity St. was being rapidly destroyed by flames. There was no possible chance to fight the fire.

In a few minutes the M. E. Church, South, across the alley from the Hotel was in flames, and very quickly the residence of G. A. Settle. For some time, it seemed impossible to save The Sentinel office, the old Echo Building, Judge Wm. Lewis's residence, Tip Sparks' house and several other buildings surrounding.

Heroic fire-fighting saved these buildings, though all were heavily damaged.

The losses were as follows:

E. H. Johnson, Stillwell Hotel, and furniture, \$8,900; insurance, \$5,000; M. E. Church, South, \$4,500; insured \$2,000; J. H. Stillwell, furniture and other property, \$2,000; Dr. Geo. F. Lucas, property badly damaged; insurance, \$2,500; Judge Wm. Lewis's residence furniture, torn up badly, insurance, \$3,000; G. A. Settle's residence, \$1,000; insurance \$400. Various other buildings were damaged by fire and water.

All the buildings destroyed, were of wood and the flames had practically burned out by 10:30.

Somerset, Ky., Jan. 27.—Fire completely destroyed three of the largest stores in Somerset on Mt. Vernon avenue today and for a time it looked as if the Newtonian Hotel, the largest in Southern Kentucky, would be destroyed. It was considerably damaged. The losses are:

W. D. Gover and Company, department store, \$30,000.
Denny Brothers, general merchandise, \$5,000.
Wedel & Parker, general merchandise, \$15,000.

Every Man a Debtor to His Profession.
I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.—Bacon.

Human Nature.

It's human nature for most of us to expect credit afterwards for the good things we do unconsciously.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

SEVENTY-SIX YEARS YOUNG.

Rev. Dr. Henson, Says Most of Life is Ahead of Him.

Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., pastor of Tremont temple, Boston, has just celebrated the 76th anniversary of his birth.



Asked what he thought of life at 76 he said:

"O, most of my life is ahead of me, assuredly, for I hope to live forever," he returned with enthusiasm. "The Scriptures say, 'you know, that the young men shall see visions' and the old men shall dream dreams, but a dream is made up of bits of the past, a crazy quilt of experience, so if a man is old he should become retrospective, and I haven't time for that. When a man lives in the past, he is an old man, no matter what the calendar says, and in the same way, when he lives in the present and future, he is still young."

"Whether a man is young or old, depends, too, on whether he has or has not lost his zest. I have seen some men who in their teens were sated with all that life had to offer them. They had squeezed the orange dry. I don't care how the registry of births may have recorded them, they were old men. But a man whose zest is keen as a boy's is young, however many years he may have lived. That is my experience. I never loved life with keener zest than I do to-day, and never felt greater fervor in humanity and all that concerns it."

"To-day is my 76th birthday, and I shall spend it as I spend every other day, driving. In a carriage, did you say? No, not exactly. I used the term figuratively. Driving my brain, perhaps I should have said. Many a night my wife comes to my study at two or three in the morning and asks if I realize the time. I reply, 'No, and I don't care what time it is. My brain is full of thoughts that I must blow off or I shall blow up.' Yet I never force myself beyond the mark. The first essential of a preacher's work is freshness, and a man can't be fresh if his brain is tired out. Henry Ward Beecher never said a truer thing than when he answered the question: 'How is it that you always manage to say something to wake the people up?' and he replied: 'I don't know unless it is by sleeping so much myself.' Yes, sleep is the great remedy, but in my case it is five hours one night and perhaps nine the next, so I should hardly be an example to follow."

"It is good to have 76 years to look back on," said Dr. Henson, in closing, "but it is better to have 176 ahead."

NATIVE INDIAN'S TESTIMONY.

What Christianity Has Accomplished for That Land.

The many noble deeds of philanthropy and self-denying benevolence which Christian missionaries have performed in India, and the various intellectual, social and moral improvements which they have effected, need no flattering comment; they are treasured in the gratitude of the nation, and can never be forgotten or denied. That India is highly indebted to these large-hearted followers of Christ for her present prosperity, I have no doubt the entire nation will gratefully acknowledge.

The missionaries have brought unto us Christ. They have given us the high code of Christian ethics, and their teaching and example have secretly influenced and won thousands of non-Christian Hindus. The spirit of Christianity has already pervaded the whole atmosphere of Indian society, and we breathe, think, feel, and move in a Christian atmosphere. Native society is being aroused, enlightened and reformed under the influence of Christian education.

RABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

Canadian Evangelists Organize.

Eleven evangelists, representing a number of denominations, met in conference recently in Toronto, Canada, at the invitation of Messrs. Crossley and Hunter. It was determined in this conference to form an evangelistic association to be known as Canadian Association of Evangelists, the purpose of which is to be the promotion of evangelism throughout the Dominion of Canada and mutual cooperation and fellowship of those engaged exclusively in evangelistic work.

Mission Work in Tibet.

The Moravian mission on the borders of Tibet reports five stations and 140 members. Progress has been made in Bible translation both in classical Tibetan and into such dialects as Ladaki, Bunan and Machat. The Ladaki Gazette is a monthly publication that is scattering good seed.

Church for Children.

A church for children under 12 years of age has been formed at Christ church, Blackburn, England, to be of fierced entirely by boys, have two services each Sunday, and be maintained by monthly collections.

THE MARKET

Basis Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu, \$1.20.
Cabbage, 3/4c, per lb.
Apples, 40 and 50c per peck.
Eggs per doz, 25c.
Butter per lb, 25c.
Bacon per lb, 12 1/2-17c.
Ham per lb, 15c.
Lard per lb, 12c.
Chicken on foot per lb, 8c.
Hens on foot per lb, 8c.
Feathers, per lb, 40c.
Oats, 60c.
Corn, 70c.
Wheat, per bu, \$1.00.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 3/4x6x8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Feb. 2, 1909.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 50 5 75
Beef steers 3 00 5 25
Fat heifers and cows 3 00 4 00
Cutters 2 00 3 00
Canners 1 00 2 00
Bulls 2 00 3 75
Feeders 3 00 4 75
Stockers 2 00 4 25
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 10 00 30 00
CALVES—Best 7 00 7 50
Medium 4 00 6 50
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—160 lbs and up 6 75
130 to 160 lbs 6 00
Pigs 4 50 5 00
Roughs 6 00 down.
SHEEP—Best lambs 5 00 6 00
Culls 3 00 5 00
Fat sheep 4 00 down.
Mess pork \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11 1/2 and 12c, heavy to medium 11 1/2c.
Breakfast bacon, 15c.
Sides 10 1/2c.
Bellies, 13c.
Dried beef, 12c.
Shoulders 8 1/2c.

LARD—Pure tierces 10 1/2; tub 11c; pure leaf tierces 12c; firkins 12 1/2c; tubs 12 1/2c.

EGGS—Case count 32c.

BUTTER—Packing, 17c; creamery, 30 lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29 1/2c, 6 lb. tubs, 24c.

POULTRY—Hens 9 1/2c; roosters, 5 1/2c; springers, 12-16c, ducks, 12c, turkeys 15-16c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.11.

OATS—New No. 3 white 54 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 53 1/2c.

CORN—No. 3 white 67c; No. 3 mixed 64c.

COAL and FEED

BEST GOODS & PRICES

CALL UP

W. M. STOUT.

Phone 102 255 Boulware's Old Stand

Union Lock Poultry Fence
Square, close-mesh. The most serviceable fence on the market for poultry yards, orchards and gardens, and all who create cost their outside. Write for catalog of fencing for all purposes.
UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill., Kansas City, Mo.

RANGER REVOLVING BARB WIRE
HEAVY SINGLE WIRE STRONG DURABLE CHEAP WRITE FOR PRICES
DE KALB FENCE CO. DE KALB, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.

We Buy FURS Hides and Wool
Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers; established in 1856—"Over half a century in Louisville"—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.
M. Sabel & Sons,
229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Size of Raindrops.
Government scientists who have been measuring them say raindrops vary in size from the merest speck of water to two inches in diameter.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

LOCAL TIME TABLE, L. & N.
Northbound 1.30 p. m. 4.01 a. m.
Southbound 11.14 a. m. 12.26 a. m.
R. H. Chrisman's family is undergoing a severe siege of whooping cough and mumps. Mrs. Chrisman is afflicted with both and has suffered considerable.

Miss Lela Barber, who has been quite ill is very much improved.

C. H. Burdette was in Lexington on business Wednesday of last week.

The infant child of Bob Lambert died of whooping cough Sunday night.

Agent Bower was ill a few days last week, but is able to attend to business again.

The front windows of Chrisman's furniture store, which were considerably damaged during the recent fire, are being replaced with large plate glass, which will make two of the nicest show windows in town.

A special celebration of the Lincoln Centennial will be held in the College Chapel next Friday, Feb. 12, 1909, at ten o'clock. The exercises will be in charge of Prof. Raine, and the G. A. R. and its affiliated patriotic societies have been invited to be present and occupy seats of honor.

REWARD: Will be paid for the return to The Citizen office of a baby's Indian moccasins, lost on Main street. Very dear to a mother's heart.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kazat, of St. Louis, were the guests of his nephew, W. H. Bower and family a few days the first of the week. They are on their way to Florida where they will spend the winter.

WANTED:—Corn at the College Barns.

The railroad company is doing some repair work on the walk over the tunnel on West Chestnut street. A substantial fence has been erected and the side walk will be filled in considerably.

Mr. Jacob Moore of Jackson County was in town from Wednesday to Friday of last week on his way home from a trip to Lexington.

Dr. R. H. Cowley has been appointed by the State Board of Health of Kentucky, a member of the Madison County Health Board. The other members of the Board are Drs. Dunn, Henry and Jasper of Richmond.

Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius will soon start for a trip to California. While there the doctor will treat a niece of his wife's.

Mr. Floyd Kidd is tearing down some small buildings he owns on Golden place, and plans to replace them with a new, large livery barn.

Dr. P. Cornelius has moved into his new house on Center street.

LOST:—A fine Waterman fountain pen was lost last week. Finder please return to the Citizen office.

Mrs. Anne Hudson of Dreyfus, Ky., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Hays and will make her home there for the next few months.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Palmer died last Friday night of whooping cough.

Mr. A. J. Smith bought a fine young horse the first of the week from Will Parks paying \$135 for him.

Mr. I. C. Davis has purchased from S. B. Combs a one-hundred foot lot lying between Mr. Combs' residence and Mrs. Newcomer's and will build soon.

A thirty days loom end lace sale began Feb. 1st at Mrs. S. R. Bakers.

Dr. Thomson returned from Louisville this week. He will preach at the Union church Sunday.

The six-months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore was buried in the family burying ground a short distance from town last Tuesday. The cause of the little one's death was whooping cough.

Mr. Arch Scrivner and family have moved into town from Station Camp, Ky., and are living with Mr. Scrivner's father on Center street.

WANTED:—Corn at the College Barns.

Mr. W. J. Nenison and wife of Richmond spent most of last week here. Mr. Nenison is insurance agent for the Modern Brothers of America.

Miss Emma Soper who has been making an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. E. B. Wallace left Monday.

GROUND-HOG BADLY SCARED

"Ground-hog" day is more or less a modern institution, as our superstitions are based on the habits of an animal little known abroad. But the tradition of looking for a sign as to the coming season on Feb. 2 of each year is an old one, and the "ground-hog" test is simply an application of a wide belief to our own conditions. The following little verse has come down from some hundreds of years back in Scotland, and tells of the importance of "Candlemas Day" which is Feb. 2, and is there regarded as having the same significance as "ground-hog" day does here. This is the verse:—

"Gin Candlemas Day be bright and fair,

"Half o' the winter's to come, an' mair, (more)

"Gin Candlemas Day be dark and foul,

"Half o' the winter's been gane at Yule."

At any rate, if there is anything in the tradition, we are in for a lot of winter this year, for a brighter day than Feb. 2 was, it would be hard to imagine. No ground hog had a chance to stick his nose out all day long without seeing his shadow and the more he tried the more discouraged he must have become. It is safe to say that if he believes in the sign he will not be seen again for the full six weeks.

TOWN TREASURER'S REPORT

Following is the report of the Treasurer of Berea at the close of business, December 31, 1908.

RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand July 1st, at last report.	\$ 15.23
Fines, received from Police Court.	31.00
Taxes collected for years 1905-06.	36.69
Taxes received for year of 1907.	10.00
Taxes received for year of 1908.	1,465.60
Receipts from license privileges.	35.00
Total Receipts	\$1,597.52
DISBURSEMENTS	
Interest paid on note \$600.	\$ 25.00
Paid for Assessors services.	25.00
Freight paid on ballast.	184.00
Commission paid on tax collection 1908.	89.47
Cost of material for repair of streets.	631.00
Total cost of labor on streets.	608.43
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1908.	37.62
Total disbursements	\$1,597.52

The books are open for inspection.

[Signed] J. W. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

FOR RENT.

House on Richmond street next to Baptist church, 8 large rooms two halls, good barn, for particulars call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

Any one having horses, mules or stock of any kind, will leave a description with the Citizen, I will have it advertised and sell it at the corner of Center and Main streets, Berea, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 28th, '09.
W. P. Prewitt.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Near Berea, a farm of 65 acres, partly under cultivation, some timber, good house, garden, orchard and ever running spring. Here is a chance to live at home and send your children to school. Have finished my schooling and am planning to go west. Come or write and get a bargain.
Horace Caldwell, Berea, Ky.

RAW FURS—PROFITS FOR COUNTRY BOYS.

This is the time of the year when the average country boy not only gets a great amount of sport and pleasure out of fur trapping, but considerable profit and pocket money. Raw furs in recent years have brought remarkably good prices. Fashion has ordained that every lady must wear furs, consequently the demand has increased. Prices of furs are higher than they were last season. M. Sabel & Sons, Louisville, Ky., make a specialty of Raw Furs and a visit to their fur rooms is an interesting sight, for here can be found furs from every section of the United States. They receive shipments from all over the country in answer to their weekly price list, which they issue every Friday. This price list is furnished the shipper upon application.

GO TO
W. J. TATUM
FOR

Fresh Groceries

Main St., Berea, Ky.

I Buy All Kinds of Produce.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Opposite Citizen Office

Main Street.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

The celebration of the day of prayer for colleges, last week, was one of the most helpful that has been here for some time. The meeting in the Chapel, addressed by Dr. Barton, was exceedingly inspiring, and the prayer meetings which followed were productive of much good.

Mrs. Frost gave a party for the women of the convocation at her home Saturday afternoon. In spite of the inclement weather it was well attended.

Miss Coddington has been ill in bed for a couple of days with gripe.

An interesting sermon was given in the chapel Wednesday night by the Rev. Robert L. Jones, a student here in '99, and now a well known evangelist.

Misses Spear, Campbell and Phillips were in Richmond Saturday on business.

A number of parties of boys and girls have been doing their best to get pleasure out of the little skating there has been this week, and have bravely declared that it was fine.

The occasional absence of members of the college force in the interest of the Adjustment Fund campaign has continued. Mr. Cartmell and Prof. Dinsmore were in Winchester Saturday and Treasurer Osborne was in Richmond. Will C. Gamble is spending his time between Lexington and Cincinnati.

Miss Robinson and Profs. Robertson and Marsh went to Lexington Saturday to attend the meeting of the Kentucky Association of College Teachers, held at Transylvania University.

There have been several requests lately for a re-publication of the signals given by the college bell or whistle in case of fire. They are as follows, the signals on the bell being given by slow tolling between short periods of rapid alarm ringing:—

Two rings:—Main college campus.

Three rings:—Near the Industrial Buildings or the College Barns.

Four rings:—On Prospect or Boone Streets.

Five rings:—Ladies Hall, President's House or Model Cottage.

Six rings:—West end of town.

Seven rings:—Center St., or business houses at East end.

For a fire at any place not covered under the above table, the alarm will be rung for that district which is the nearest in a direct line with the blaze from the public square.

H. H. Felmy has renewed his subscription from Grand Forks, Michigan, where he is working as boys secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Frances Schultz, a former student, writes that she is planning to teach in the Indian school at Tomah, Wisconsin.

Mr. James Reynolds of Tuscola, Ill., who was a student here several years ago, has been visiting his mother who is very ill.

FIGHT WITH RATTLESNAKE

(Richmond Climax.)

Early Thursday morning, Jerry Buckner who lives on the Irvine pike a few miles from town, went to the Madison National Bank and asked if he could leave a bundle of grain sacks there for a party who would call for them later in the day. His request was of course gladly granted, and he dropped the bundle on the floor behind the stove. Nothing more was thought of the matter, as the bundle was not called for, and the occurrence passed from the minds of the busy officials. At noon, all of the officers went to dinner leaving Tutt Burnam, the clever teller, in charge of the affairs. Tutt was figuring on his books, there being no one else in the building at the time. He was standing near the teller's window, when suddenly he was almost crazed from fright upon seeing a large rattle snake coiled on the marble slab in the window, licking its forked tongue and sounding its rattles in warning that it was ready to spring at the trembling teller. Mr. Burnam gave a yell that attracted the attention of Bert Stockton and Chief of Police Allman who were passing, and they rushed in the bank. Just as they opened the door, the snake sprang at Mr. Burnam, but the latter quickly dropped to the floor and the reptile landed on the counter just beyond where he had stood. The woodwork being so smooth and slick, it rolled to the floor and started toward Mr. Burnam, who lost no time in scrambling around the counter and into the front of the room. The snake continued to come, and Burnam, Stockton and Allman hustled over to the high wire network which surrounds the counter. Just as he reached the top, Capt. Allman, continuing to run fired a shot at the snake, the ball making a slight wound which only the more infuriated the reptile. On it came up the counter, the three men making tall tracks for the directors room in the rear of the building. By straining every muscle they beat his snake-ship to the room "by an eyelash," as horsemen say, quickly slamming the door. Seemingly to realize that it could not reach its prey, the snake here coiled and settled down to guard duty until the men dare to appear. The shot from Capt. Allman's revolver attracted a large crowd before the bank, and the cause of the trouble was soon ascertained. Ben Banks was among the crowd on the street, and, going to his store next door, procured a shot gun. Slipping quietly into the front door of the bank he emptied both barrels into the coiled reptile, the imprisoned and frightened Burnam, Stockton and Allman emerged from the bank room and the building was soon filled with people eagerly listening to the experiences told.

The bundle of sacks had been placed in Mr. Buckner's barn last fall, and the snake had evidently crawled into them when hunting a home for the winter.

The hot stove revived the reptile and of course it at once began its attempt to get out of the building. Mr. Burnam said he would like to have the skin stuffed, but the contents of Mr. Banks' gun tore it to such small fragments that such a thing is impossible.

PRIMARY

A city Democratic primary was held in Richmond Saturday and although one of the fiercest snow storms experienced for many years was raging throughout the entire day interest was at fever heat and the big bunch of candidates were up and going at all times. Out of a large number of candidates representing an able body of men, those successful were:

Samuel H. Rice, Mayor.

John Jennings Greenleaf, City Judge.

Thomas Collins, City Attorney.

James Altman, Chief Police.

Magistrates: J. D. Dykes and Henry C. Rice.

L. M. Scrivner, constable.

Councilmen: Talf Todd, Jeff Stone, John E. Sexton, T. T. Covington, Emil Loerich and Everett Berry.

Clarence E. Woods, who has been Richmond's best mayor, and has nearly made prohibition prohibit there, refused to become a candidate for reelection. Richmond will suffer a real loss in his retirement.

HEARING FROM HOME.

Some curious stories are to'd in Washington of the effect of public opinion upon members of Congress who a short time ago were eager to "break the neck" of President Roosevelt. One Western Representative who voted against the President on the secret service affairs received more than 300 letters from people in his district, all but a few of them sharply criticizing him and telling him he would better stand with Mr. Roosevelt. When the Willett speech episode came on the stage this Representative having learned his lesson, jumped to the front with demands that Willett and his gargoyles be muzzled. Now letters are pouring in upon the Congressman telling him what a nice man he is.

In some cities and towns in the West the people got together and signed addresses to President Roosevelt commending his course and telling him that he had the sympathy and support of the country in his troubles with the statesmen on Capitol Hill.

Congress is getting "cold feet" in the war with Mr. Roosevelt because it discovers the game is a losing one, so far as public opinion is concerned. The present word from those high in authority in both Senate and House is "drop it—don't stir up the animals any more—just sit tight and wait for March 4." The secret service investigation, entered upon recently by both branches of Congress with so much apparent vigor, is petering out. The committees do not meet and it is virtually admitted that nothing is to be done. Another war cloud thus seems to be melting away under the wholesome sunshine of American common sense and good humor.—Lexington Leader.

WOMANLY WISDOM.

If a cloud hovers over us let us not despond, but strive to see thru

it and beyond it.

If a small boy is quiet his mother wonders what ails him.

If anybody has a pain, lay a bag of hot salt over the place. It is fine to remove the ache.

I put the pockets on the underside of my kitchen aprons, and find that they are just as convenient for use and will not catch on door-knobs and get torn.

Blankets should be washed in lukewarm, not hot, water, or they will shrink. They should be hung upon the line and firmly stretched full length, and a heavy weight fastened to each hanging corner to prevent the wind swaying and wrapping them into a roll upon the line. The weights hold them in shape, and when spread out in this manner they dry quickly.

Meat may be kept this way for months, or late into the warm weather: Grind, mix and season it, pack in two-quart stone jars that are perfectly clean and sweet. Bake for four hours in a moderately hot oven, take out and press with a heavy weight for twelve hours or over night; then take off the weight. There will be some fat on top but not enough to cover, so heat lard to the boiling point and pour over enough to cover. This excludes the air. Keep in a cool, dry place.—From Feb. Farm Journal.

GUMPTION ON THE FARM.

It gets to be an old story to read every year about the importance of buying good seed; and yet, thousands of men think they are saving money by getting poor seed. It is a great mistake. Cheap seed almost always has weed seed in it. It costs to re-clean good seed, and that is one reason why it is so high in price; but we had better pay a little more than to have our farms all grown up to weeds. The best is none too good.

An hour of hard work getting a stone out of the public road is well spent, even if nobody thanks you for it.

Talk over your plans with your wife as you sit around the evening fire. You will be surprised to find how sound her advice is.

Here it is February, and in almost no time the rush of spring work will be on. We had better get ready for it by doing all the odd jobs we can now.

Far above the production of wheat and corn and hay and potatoes is the growth and cultivation of character; for, after all, this is the main purpose of life.

Have you done your best and been beaten? Keep a stiff upper lip. Do a little better than your best this year. You will win; only be true, fair and square.

If you know a good thing tell your neighbor about it. It will help him about his work, and it surely can not do you any harm. Bottled-up goodness soon turns sour and spoils.

See to it that your straw and clover stacks are not eaten from beneath so the March winds will blow them over on the stock. I have a neighbor who lost nine sheep at one time, and two a week later, in this way.

Smokehouse at small cost: Needing a smokehouse I boarded up a corner of an outbuilding, fitted in a door, hung it by leather hinges, ran a pipe from an old sheet-iron stove to the smokehouse. Result: Cool smoke, little danger of setting building on fire; and a chunk of green hickory will smoke all winter.—From February Farm Journal.

Remarkable Story

The story of Mrs. Matilda Warwick, of Kokomo, Ind., as told below, proves the curative properties of that well-known female remedy, Wine of Cardui. Mrs. Warwick says:

TAKE **CARDUI**

It Will Help You

"I suffered from pains in my head, shoulders, limbs, side, stomach low down, dizziness, chills, nervousness, fainting spells and other female troubles. I was almost dead. Three doctors did not help me. At last, I took Cardui, and with the first bottle obtained relief. Now I am cured. But for Cardui, I would have been dead." Try Cardui.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

Do Your Spring Sewing N-O-W!

I Have Just Received a Full Stock of

Spring Gingham, Embroideries,
And Other Spring Goods.

Come and see the Advanced Styles.

MRS. S. R. BAKER

Richmond Street

Berea, Kentucky

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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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It is now reported that the lama of Tibet is an idiot. Bats in the belfry of the roof of the world!

A scientist tells us that "metals get tired." Now you know why the gold gave out before it got to you.

Women are taking aeroplane trips in France. But women have for some time been driving cabs in Paris, which is much more dangerous.

If Bibles were actually made a part of the furnishing of hotel rooms a good many individuals would be surprised to find what interesting reading the book really is.

From the year 1880 to the close of 1906 22,840 men met death in the coal mines of the United States. Not since 1897 has the annual list numbered less than 1,000, and each year the number has grown larger.

That Evanston man who has found a way to neutralize the force of gravity does not seem to have arrived at any sort of business understanding with the gentlemen who are exploiting the aeroplanes.

It is comforting to know that the probable first price of aeroplanes is to be only \$4,000. That brings the new machine well into competition with speed devices on the ground and gives a man a choice.

One of the richest women in St. Louis, says the society women in that city, belongs to the Ananias club. Society in that unhappy city seems to be falling either on parlous times or unusually captious critics.

By coming down unexpectedly a few days ago a balloon completely wrecked a garden belonging to a hard-working man who lives in Germany. Is it not time for some insurance company to issue policies covering possible damages resulting from knocks by stray flying machines?

The wife of an M. P. writes in the Lady's Realm: "The balder a man is the more successful he seems to be in politics. Not a man with flowing locks is to be seen on either of the front benches, sacred to the great, wise and eminent of the house of commons."

Miss Anna Morgan, heiress to \$100,000,000, says a Vienna paper, was driven out of Berlin, where she hoped to study politico-social conditions, by the beggars, high and low, nobility and others, who no sooner heard of the arrival of the rich American girl than they set siege to her dollars.

Col. Goethals announces that the Panama canal will be ready for opening January 1, 1915, the date planned. So now we can all engage our passage and our hotel rooms for the opening exercises, and the competition for places on the "first ship to pass through the canal" may begin.

A German physician has calculated that the diseases to which the human frame is liable number more than 1,100. But there are living plenty of ex-officio boys who in their time have had more than that, besides killing off whole families of relatives, when there really was a chance of the home team's taking the pennant.

Sir Walter Parratt, the newly appointed professor of music in Oxford university, is an enthusiastic chess player. On one occasion he undertook to play two men at once and at the same time play on the pianoforte from memory pieces selected by those present from any of the classical writers for that instrument.

A circus lion got loose in Bound Brook, N. J., the other night, and before it had more than scratched a camel, eaten a heifer and got itself shot, 473 paragraphs the country over had suggested how much cheaper, quicker and pleasanter it would have been for Mr. Roosevelt to go to Bound Brook than to the African veldt.

A committee has been created by the British government to consider the dangers attendant on the use of lead in pottery and to report how far these can be obviated by improved appliances and methods in lead processes by the limitation of harmless compounds for raw lead, or of other materials for lead, and by other means.

ALASKA'S GREAT EXPOSITION

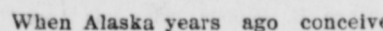


PALACE OF AGRICULTURE

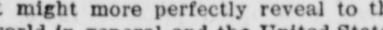
VEGETABLES GROWN AT COLDFOOT NORTH OF ARCTIC CIRCLE



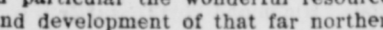
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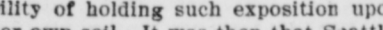
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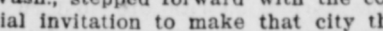
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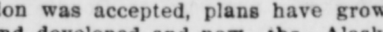
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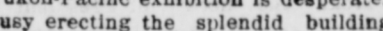
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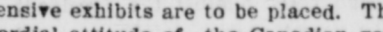
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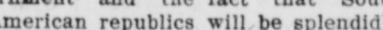
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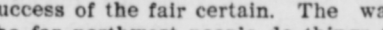
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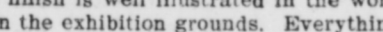
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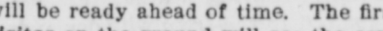
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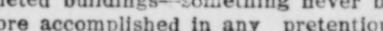
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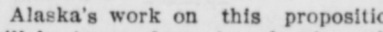
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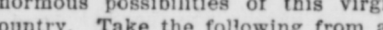
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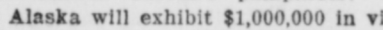
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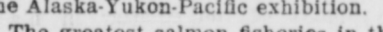
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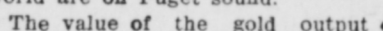
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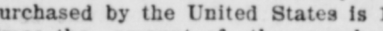
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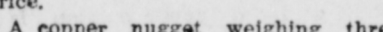
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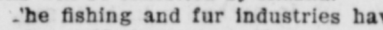
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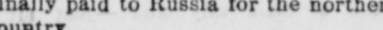
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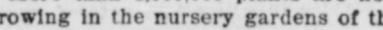
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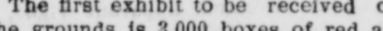
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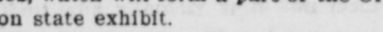
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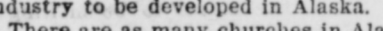
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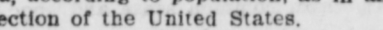
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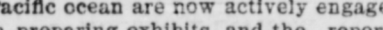
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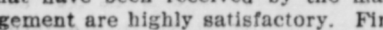
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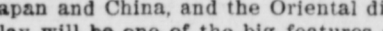
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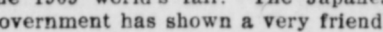
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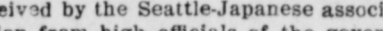
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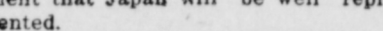
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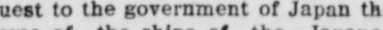
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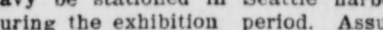
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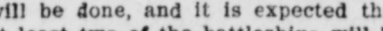
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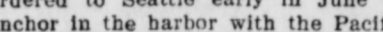
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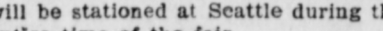
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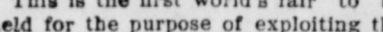
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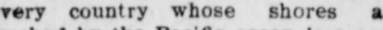
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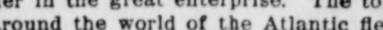
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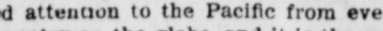
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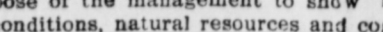
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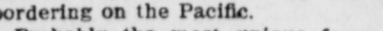
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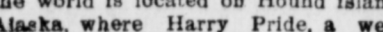
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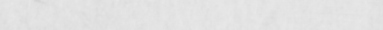
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VEGETABLES GROWN AT LORINO

known Alaskan, is engaged in the cultivation of foxes. Mr. Pride has established his fox farm on scientific lines and breeds only the variety of fox that produces the most valuable fur. Most of the stock on his farm now is of the silver tip and silver gray varieties.

"A fox skin depends largely upon its shade and coloring," says Mr. Pride, "and by scientific breeding I expect to produce only the very best furs. An ordinary fox-skin is frequently worth no more than 50 cents, while the silver gray variety frequently sells for \$500 to \$800 per skin, and has been known to bring as high as \$1,000."

"The fox is a very intelligent animal and is easily tamed. They can be even taught to perform, but this takes considerable time and patience. Some of the animals on Hound Island have become so tame that they will eat out of a plate held in the hand."

"It is very rarely that hunters and trappers have ever taken any large number of foxes alive, and I propose to have a fine exhibit from my farm at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. I believe it will be the first exhibit of live foxes of the silver tip and silver gray species ever shown."

"As my experiments advance I am more than ever convinced that fox breeding will become one of the most valuable industries of the north. The animals breed very rapidly and with proper care a fox farm should pay large returns."

"It will unquestionably be the most beautiful exposition ever held in the world, and the remarkable progress you have made so far ahead of the opening date amazes me," said Charles Dana Gibson, the creator of the "Gibson Girl," after a trip over the grounds where the west is building the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held in Seattle from June 1 to October 16, 1909.

"I have made no particular hobby of expositions," continued Mr. Gibson, "but I have been to all those held in recent years, and from what you have already here, combined with the lavish manner in which nature has done her share for you, I think I am safe in saying that this will be the most attractive one ever held. I had no intention when I left New York of coming to this country again for some years, but I will be back here next June to see your fair. I wouldn't miss the completed picture for anything."

Curiosity of Men.
"Before I got this job," said the drug clerk, "I shared with the rest of the human race the belief that woman's curiosity is to man's curiosity as 100 is to one. Now I have reversed the ratio. The behavior of the sexes when telephoning has convinced me of my former injustice. Very often a man accompanied by a woman stops here to telephone, or maybe it is the woman who wishes to talk over the wire. If it is the man who talks, the woman, apparently unconcerned as to what he has to say, sits quietly at the far end of the store and lets him talk as long as he pleases; but if the woman talks, the man hangs around the booth, holding the door half open and peering his head inside the booth every few seconds. Now, I call that a complete refutation of popular opinion. You can explain the situation any way you like. I don't know anything about the cause of the phenomenon; it is the phenomenon itself that interests me."

New Meanings from Girls.
Girls in a fashionable seminary not a hundred miles from Fifth avenue, in examination papers, recently turned out a new batch of delightful definitions. It is evident from their answers that several of them, while they may not be trained thinkers, have more or less logical processes of thought. One defined "red tape" as "the inability of any one holding a political position to do anything necessary without special orders," showing she had read her "Little Dorrit" to advantage, to say nothing of "Bleak House." Another girl, asked "Why does a ship float the right way up?" replied, "Because if it did not the people in it would tumble out." One ingenious girl suggested "foxlet" as a noun for a young fox, which certainly is more specific than puppies. And a young person, evidently determined not to let herself be humbugged, said "B. Sc." meant "Bad science."—New York Press.

Trees of the City of Paris.
There are 85,340 trees in Paris, and each tree has its number, age, history and condition recorded in the books at the Hotel de Ville. The appropriation for this department is 450,000 francs a year. The work could not be done for any such sum had it not been so thoroughly done in the beginning in the reign of Napoleon III.—Technical World Magazine.

LASHED TO A GREAT ICE CAKE

Nine Fishermen Found Adrift in Mid-lake—Four of Their Number Frozen Stiff When Rescued.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—The most thrilling tale of hardship of the winter comes from Sturgeon bay, Wis., where nine fishermen were rescued after being exposed for two days to the fury of last week's blizzard, and who were nearly dead when rescued miles from shore, from the ice floe on which they had drifted out into the open lake.

Four of their number had been frozen stiff and the others were fast losing consciousness, after having abandoned hope, when they were rescued.

When picked up it was found that the men had lashed themselves with their fishing lines to the ice to keep from being washed into the lake by the heavy waves. The men were fishing with small sleds on the ice off Chambers island when the storm came upon them. They did not notice the blizzard approach until they found that a cake of ice was drifting out into the lake with them. They tried to shout to the shore, all yelling at once, but they were not sure that they had made any one hear. One lone fisherman, however, was on another piece of ice which had not drifted away. The fisherman notified Capt. Ducon, the keeper of the Eagle Point light, who got out his tender and started for their rescue, despite the danger to himself and crew.

Car Ferry No. 15, of the Pere Marquette line, which arrived at a late hour Saturday night, had one of the worst trips ever experienced by Capt. McIsaac in his long service on the lakes. It took 55 hours to cross the lake during the storm, which usually takes 12 hours to make the trip. The crew of 45 men are completely worn out by the hard work. Much of the time was spent in beating up and down in a course of about 25 miles outside of Milwaukee harbor.

MONSTER LION

Was Devouring Boy When Mother Returned To Her Home.

Balboa, Cal., Feb. 1.—Her two-year-old boy killed and his body terribly mutilated by a monster mountain lion, and the fierce beast devouring one of his legs which it had torn from its socket, was the sight that Mrs. Chris Brown beheld when she entered the family tent, four miles from the Hotel Del Mar, after a short walk.

When the mother had realized what had taken place she screamed and almost threw herself on the lion, which growled savagely and backed slowly out of the rear of the tent, carrying a mouthful of flesh in its teeth, and disappeared.

The Browns arrived from Delaware two weeks ago.

Flames Destroy Business Section.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 1.—The town of Milton, 30 miles east of Pensacola, was practically wiped off the map by fire Sunday, the entire business section and several residences being destroyed. The total loss is estimated at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The two banks, the city hall, Waldorf hotel, Santa Rosa Star building, two livery stables and a dozen stores were destroyed. A strong northwest wind fanned the flames and soon the business houses had been consumed. The fire was making progress in the residence district when a special train with Pensacola fire fighters reached the scene.

Georgian Slays Wife.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 1.—Enraged because she would not return with him to Georgia or surrender their 17-month-old child, Edward A. Mizer, of Atlanta, Ga., intercepted his young wife in a fashionable street of Wilmington, N. C., Sunday and shot her twice and then killed himself. Mrs. Mizer died two hours later.

Burglars Start Big Fire.

Gananoque, Ontario, Feb. 1.—Fire destroyed the Turner block here Sunday, causing a loss of \$110,000. The Grand Opera House, erected a year ago at a cost of \$39,000, also was destroyed. It is supposed that burglars who robbed an adjacent jewelry store set fire to the block to distract suspicion.

Tourists Had Narrow Escape.

Mexico City, Feb. 1.—Fire destroyed the city hall, the Hotel Paeje and two blocks of business houses and dwellings here Sunday. In the Hotel Paeje, 60 American tourists escaped with only the clothes they wore. No lives were lost.

Means Business.

Constantinople, Feb. 1.—The grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, Sunday, dispatched to Sofia an energetic note demanding to know definitely whether Bulgaria intends to resume negotiations.

Clash With Police.

Hanover, Germany, Feb. 1.—Socialist demonstrations held here Sunday in protest against the Prussian election laws resulted in a collision between the socialists and the police, in which 29 or 30 persons were wounded.

Under Hurry Orders.

New York, Feb. 1.—The battleship New Hampshire steamed out to sea Sunday. Scaled orders came Saturday. Destination of the New Hampshire, or reason for the apparent hurry orders, were not made public.

Late Designs



The first costume is a dainty little bodice in silk spotted voile, to match the skirt. The fullness, back and front, is gathered into a band of insertion; an opening is made at the top of the deep armhole, the rucked sleeve coming from underneath it, and being finished at the elbow by a band of insertion. Satin ribbon, the color of spot, forms the waist-band, and is loosely knotted in front with ends left hanging.

Materials required: One and one-half yard voile 42 inches wide, 2 yards insertion, 2½ yards satin ribbon.

For the second, a simple dress, coarse black flannel is employed, and is worn over pale gold soft satin; the skirt fits plainly round the hips, and is trimmed at the foot by a fold of net headed by a band of gold passementerie. Passementerie heads the prettily shaped top of bodice, to which the net is gathered; the short rucked sleeve is finished by passementerie at the elbow. A soft, black satin ribbon is brought round the waist, and loosely tied at the left side.

Materials required: Nine yards net 42 inches wide, 7 yards passementerie, 5 yards satin 42 inches wide for foundation, 3½ yards satin ribbon.

White muslin-de-sole, with a blue and green sprig printed on it, is chosen for the charming design shown in the third picture; the skirt is high-waisted, and trimmed with strips of insertion, the two center strips being taken to the top dounce, the others only half way; the deep dounce is set to the skirt by a heading, and trimmed

by two rows of insertion near the foot. Insertion also edges the bodice, and trims the center back and front and the sleeve which is cut in one with the remainder of bodice; several pin tucks are made on the shoulder front and back of bodice, also the sleeve. Emerald green velvet bows are sown between the insertion down the center of front; the waistband is also of velvet.

Materials required: Twelve yards 27 inches wide, 20 yards insertion, 1 yard velvet.

The next is an evening bodice of fine cashmere and spotted net. Atlantic green is the color of the cashmere with cream net, a wide tuck is made on each shoulder, and three on each sleeve; a fold of black satin is laid on the inside of cashmere, and also edges the top of net, which fills in the center of front; the under-sleeves are also of net finished by a band of insertion.

Materials required: One yard cashmere 48 inches wide, 1½ yard net 42 inches wide, ½ yard satin 42 inches wide.

Peacock blue Rajah satin is employed for the elegant dress shown last. The overskirt, which is brought up towards the left side, is edged with black satin laid on in Greek key pattern, so also is the foot of the underskirt, and the edge of bodice, where the satin is finely tucked and set to it; folds are arranged on the outer side of sleeve, a black satin sash is taken round the waist, caught up under the buckle at the left side and the ends left hanging; they are edged with handsome fringe.

THE NEW BUTTERFLY COMB.



There are butterfly barettes and butterfly combs and silver butterflies, all to be worn in the hair, but only one at a time.

This comb is worn at the top of a Psyche knot or three puffs. The butterfly is of finely wrought gold bands, with the body made of colored stones, and it is mounted on a shell hairpin.

Green Cloth and Fur.

Many of the modern gowns take the oldest inhabitant back to another generation with a swing. What girl was there 30 years ago who didn't want or own a tight-fitting green broadcloth gown made with an overskirt, tight, long sleeves and the edges of the gown bordered with brown fur.

This precise costume is back in fashion, overskirt, tight sleeves, fur bands and all.

In addition to this is a round toque of brown fur, with a green silk center and a perky feather standing upright at the side. The wearer carries in her hand a granny's muff of brown fur.

Dark Colors in Vogue.

In all the gowns and in all dresses for morning wear or simple afternoon wear dark colors are those most in vogue, but there are certain bright tints of old rose and saffron that are exceedingly fashionable.

SCHEME OF PANSY DECORATION.

Charming Novelty for the Next Luncheon You May Give.

A decoration for a luncheon that is seldom seen, yet which may be made very charming, is a low silver bowl filled with pansies in all colors. If the stems are not specially long, a piece of wire netting can be placed over the top of the bowl and the pansies stuck in it.

The effect is enhanced if the bowl is set on a large, round mirror surrounded with a border of small ferns. At each plate have a small pot of growing pansies, which may later be given as souvenirs. These look well if the pots are set in small paper cases made of stiff cardboard covered with silver paper.

Should there be a guest of honor, her plants may be larger than the others, or the case can be a small silver jardiniere.

The candle shades should carry out the predominating tones of the pansies. Silver candlesticks should be used if possible. Effective shades can be made of white paper garianded with artificial pansies.

Fleur-de-L

CUBANS TAKE REINS

GEN. GOMEZ IS INAUGURATED AS ISLAND'S PRESIDENT.

GOV. MAGOON STEPS OUT

Ceremonies Preceded by Brilliant Illumination and Farewell Ball for American Officials — Tars Decorate Old Maine.

Havana.—Cuba formally passed back into the hands of the Cubans at noon Thursday, when the new government, headed by President Gomez and Vice-President Zayas was inaugurated.

The ceremonies were simple. Gen. Gomez took the oath from the chief justice of the supreme court and made a brief address to the populace from the balcony of the palace. Afterward in the reception room of the palace Gov. Magoon read the order of President Roosevelt restoring the island and its affairs to the newly elected government.

City Is Carnival Scene.

The coming of this new day of Cuban liberty was signaled by a general display of fireworks, the velvet blackness of the tropical midnight being set aflame by screeching rockets and bombs which sent down showers of golden rain and gleaming, vari-



colored lights. The streets of the city, which were brilliantly illuminated and garlanded with chains of incandescent bulbs, were thronged and a carnival spirit everywhere prevailed. Thousands of people gathered around the Clerks' club throughout the night, where inaugural and farewell balls were held jointly in honor of President Gomez and Vice-President Zayas and Gov. Magoon, all three of whom were quickly recognized on entering the building and leaving it, and loudly applauded. The balls constituted one of the most brilliant functions held here since the days of the Spanish occupation.

Illumination and Ball.

The festivities really opened Wednesday night with a brilliant illumination of the city and a farewell ball tendered by the mayor and council of Havana in honor of Gov. Magoon, President-elect Gomez, Vice-President-elect Zayas and the American officials who served as provisional authorities.

The illuminations probably were the most elaborate ever seen here. The money provided for the purpose was subscribed unstintingly, and the parks and the principal thoroughfares of the city were transformed into a veritable fairland. In Central park, stretching down the Prado to the sea, thousands of vari-colored bulbs gleamed among cocoanut palms and laurel trees.

Ball a Brilliant Affair.

The ball was a brilliant function. It was attended by the American officials, the new island authorities, members of the diplomatic corps, special ambassadors and leaders of society. It was held in the large and beautiful ballroom of the Circle Dependientes, or Clerks' club, which is a unique organization with the enormous membership of 34,000. The club building, which faces an entire block, is a palace. The ball was held last night rather than this evening, after the inauguration, because of the determination of the American officials to leave for home immediately following President Gomez's induction into office.

President Sees Success.

Washington.—A message expressing hope for Cuba's success was sent by President Roosevelt to the president and congress of the republic of Cuba Thursday. It follows:

"Gov. Magoon will, by direction, turn over to you, on the 28th of this month, the control and government of the island of Cuba, and he will thereupon declare the provisional administration of the affairs of the island by the United States to be at an end. Upon the occasion of this final act, I desire to reiterate to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States, and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your government. Our fondest hope is that you may enjoy the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and orderly liberty, and that the friendship which has existed between the republic of the United States and the republic of Cuba may continue for all time to come."

Arrested for His Bride's Death.

St. Louis.—Dr. Paul Pritchett was arrested in his drug store on an indictment, charging him with manslaughter in connection with the death of his bride of a week, Bertha Holt Pritchett of Lebanon, Mo.

Oregon Vote Finally Arrives.

Washington.—Oregon's delayed messenger, J. M. Butler, conveying the electoral vote of his state, arrived here Friday. Butler was under the impression that he had until February 10 to bring the returns.

JUDGE TAFT ON ISTHMUS

MAKES HIS EIGHTH TRIP ACROSS THE CANAL ROUTE.

Lands at Colon, Spends Night at Culebra and Then Pays Visit to the Site of Gatun Dam.

Panama.—President-elect Taft Friday made his eighth trip across the isthmus and everywhere was greeted with marked demonstrations of good will.

With his party Mr. Taft landed in the morning at Colon and proceeded by special train to Culebra, where at night he was quartered at the residence of Lieut. Col. Goethals, chairman of the Panama canal commission. His reception by the Panama officials both at Colon and Culebra was most cordial. Saturday Mr. Taft visited the site of Gatun dam.

The United States cruiser North Carolina, on which Mr. Taft sailed from Charleston, and the conveyer cruiser Montana arrived at Colon at ten o'clock Friday morning after a voyage that was marked by splendid weather conditions. All the members of the party were in good health.

Col. Goethals, Joseph Blackburn, governor of the canal zone; Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the zone, and other prominent persons, immediately boarded the North Carolina from the tug Cristobal and welcomed the president-elect, who landed at dock No. 2, adjoining the Panama railroad office.

The first person to shake the hand of Mr. and Mrs. Taft when they landed was Gov. Porfirio Melendez of Colon, who introduced to them Mayor Benigno Andion, Chief of Police Arango and other Panama officials.

Mr. Taft and his party immediately boarded a train which was waiting and left at noon for Culebra. Arriving there the president-elect was received ceremoniously by the members of President Obaldia's cabinet. During the afternoon Mr. Taft had a conference with the engineers engaged in the construction of the canal and his visit to the Gatun dam was planned.

The president-elect and his party will sail from Colon for New Orleans Friday, February 5.

BODIES OF THE CHENEYS ARRIVE

American Victims of Quake Brought Home for Burial.

New York.—The bodies of the two American victims of the convulsion of nature at Messina, Italy, a month ago, United States Consul Arthur S. Cheney and Mrs. Cheney, arrived in the harbor Thursday night. They were on board the Fabre liner, Venezia, which arrived after dark and remained anchored at the quarantine station until morning.

When the Venezia docked Friday the bodies were escorted by regular troops to the Grand Central station and there embarked for New Haven, Conn., the home of the Cheneys, where interment will take place.

Count Messaglia, the Italian consul general at New York, was one of those to receive the bodies at the steamer's dock. He laid wreaths on the coffins, a graceful tribute paid at the request of Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador at Washington.

JEROME IN CANAL LIBEL CASE.

Ready to Act if Robinson Will Make Complaint.

New York.—The possibility of the federal authorities having to stand aside to permit the state and county of New York to proceed against the publishers of the New York World for the alleged libel in connection with the Panama purchase, was made apparent Tuesday in a letter written by District Attorney Jerome to United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson.

Provided Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the president, is willing to appear as a complainant witness, Mr. Jerome is ready, the letter states, to begin action at once in the state courts. It would be useless for him to do so, however, he explains, if his inquiry is not given precedence over that begun before the federal grand jury, as acquittal or conviction in one court would act as sufficient defense in the other.

Delay Anti-Jap Measure.

Sacramento, Cal.—The question of anti-Japanese legislation was temporarily put aside by the legislature Wednesday as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt, Gov. Gillett and the leaders of both houses. Assemblyman A. M. Drew agreed, after a conference with the governor, to amend his anti-Japanese bill, but a motion to put all the measures over for a week prevailed with little opposition.

Oklahoma Paper Burned Out.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The plant of the Daily Oklahoman, and the adjoining building, occupied by the local branch of the J. I. Case Plow Company, were destroyed by fire.

Mine Explosion Kills Two.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Two men were killed and 300 others narrowly escaped death from an explosion of coal dust at the Sewickley mine of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company at Madison, Pa., near here, Friday.

Keefe's Nomination Confirmed.

Washington.—The nomination of Daniel J. Keefe to be commissioner general of immigration was confirmed Friday by the senate. Mr. Keefe's nomination has been held up since December 2.

A PREMONITION



PLACE BLAME ON EACH OTHER

OWNERS OF THE REPUBLIC AND FLORIDA FILE SUITS.

Former Claim \$2,000,000—Bids Are Opened for a Wireless Tower at Washington.

New York.—Just which ship was responsible for the Nantucket collision in which the White Star liner Republic and the Italian liner Florida figured, and which company shall pay the damages will be decided by the court of admiralty.

Both companies filed suits Thursday. That of the owners of the Republic claimed damages of \$2,000,000 and recited in legal form the story of the marvelous sea disaster. The blame for the collision was placed on the Florida and the claim made that the late-named ship was going ahead at "an immoderate rate of speed" when the crash came.

The owners of the Florida also filed a libel suit and a petition for a limitation of liability against the Florida. The petitioners asked that their liability, in case the suits are decided against them, be placed at \$224,000, the damage value of the Florida.

C. F. Richards & Co., agents for the Lloyd-Italian line, to which the Florida belongs, believe that Capt. Raspini, his officers and crew should come in for some of the praise that has been bestowed upon the officers of the Republic. In a statement issued Thursday night they point out the heroism and the act of humanity displayed by Capt. Raspini, who despite the fact that his ship was sorely damaged, stood by the Republic for more than 24 hours rescuing the passengers from the Republic and later transferring them to the Baltic when that ship reached the scene. The statement is made that had the Baltic not arrived, Capt. Raspini would successfully have brought his overcrowded vessel into this port.

Washington.—Following the achievements of the wireless telegraph in the recent collision between the steamers Republic and Florida, the navy department Thursday opened bids for locating a wireless tower at Washington for communicating with ships at sea, to the distance of 3,000 miles.

F. P. GLAZIER IS FOUND GUILTY.

Ex-Treasurer of Michigan Convicted of Misappropriating State Funds.

Lansing, Mich.—Ex-State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier of Chelsea, whose failure in December, 1907, resulted in the closing of the Chelsea Savings bank, of which he was the head, and which had on deposit about \$685,000 of state funds, was found guilty late Wednesday by a jury in the Ingham county circuit court of misappropriating state funds.

Mr. Glazier's attorneys immediately gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court, and he was released on \$10,000 bail and given until March 8 to file a bill of exceptions and a motion for a new trial. He received the verdict without emotion.

Warning Note by Bulgaria.

Sofia.—The Bulgarian government Friday night delivered a note to the representatives of the powers complaining of the irreconcilable and uncompromising attitude of Turkey and declaring that the Porte must be responsible for the consequences.

Lynch Negro in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla.—A negro answering the description of one who brutally attempted to criminally assault Mrs. Jesse Holland near here was captured by angry neighbors to night and strung up to a tree with a telephone wire.

For Paper from Cornstalks.

Washington.—The secretary of agriculture will be enabled to conduct experiments to determine the practicability of making paper material from cornstalks, if a bill favorably acted upon by the house committee of agriculture Thursday becomes a law. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Stanley, Kentucky, appropriates \$30,000 to be used by the secretary of agriculture to conduct the experiments, and purchase a site near Henderson, Ky., erect buildings and purchase the necessary apparatus.

GET \$5,600 WITH REVOLVER?

Man and Wife Arrested on Charge of Robbery.

Mobile, Ala.—Fleetwood Lester, traveling salesman for the Southern Supply Company, and his wife are in jail charged with holding up Hardaway Young, president of the company, at the point of a revolver at the former's home Friday afternoon and robbing him of \$5,600.25.

It is charged that Lester telephoned to Young to come to his home to discuss the sale of Lester's stock in the company. When Young entered the Lester home, it is alleged, Lester forced him at the point of a revolver, to write an order to his cashier directing him to pay Mrs. Lester \$5,600.25, the alleged amount of Lester's stock. Mrs. Lester took the order to the cashier, who wrote out a check for the amount and identified her at the bank. Mrs. Lester cashed the check and then returned to her home, where Young was held practically a prisoner, and gave the money to her husband.

FIRE RAGES IN ST. PAUL.

Large Part of Business District Threatened by Flames.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fire which started in the White House department store on East Seventh street shortly after seven o'clock Friday night assumed alarming proportions and a large part of the business district of the city was threatened. The flames jumped across the street and Huber's cafe and an adjoining building caught fire, while flaming clanders were being driven across the city by a strong north wind, threatening the downtown district.

Half a dozen buildings were destroyed, the total loss being about \$600,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—With the wind blowing 35 miles an hour, a fire broke out in the manufacturing district and a general alarm was sent all fire companies, including the reserve corps.

GREAT FRENCH ACTOR DEAD.

Benoit-Constant Coquelin Passes Away on Eve of Masterpiece.

Paris.—Benoit-Constant Coquelin, the great French actor whose culminating triumph had been awaited in Edmund Rostand's "The Chanticleer," which is now being rehearsed, died at Pont-Aux-Dames, Seine-et-Marne.

The death of M. Coquelin is an incalculable loss to the French stage. Only a few days ago M. Rostand, who recently has been giving the finishing touches to "The Chanticleer," arrived in Paris from Cambo, and he was ready to begin the rehearsals of the play in which M. Coquelin, who had the leading role, was expected to duplicate his famous success obtained in M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Would Burn Constitution.

Guthrie, Okla.—Senator Blair in the senate here Thursday in all seriousness moved that that body burn the constitution adopted by the state of Oklahoma. His words created a decided sensation and were followed by an immediate adjournment.

Senator Blair's remarks came at the close of one of the most vigorous debates in the present session of the upper house, and after favorable balloting on the Thomas bill, which makes it impossible to form new counties.

Eight Coal Barges Sink.

East Liverpool, O.—Eight coal barges were sunk and four others broke away from the towboat Raymond Horner when it struck a sand bar in the Ohio river opposite Wells-ville, O., Thursday.

Judge J. D. Connor Is Dead.

Wabash, Ind.—Judge James D. Connor, aged 90, a member of the first Republican national convention, attendant at every subsequent national convention, and honored at the last convention in Chicago, died Friday.

Fatally Wounds Wife; Kills Self.

Norfolk, Va.—P. C. Edwards, a commission merchant, shot and fatally wounded his wife, attempted to shoot his little daughter, and put a bullet through his brain Friday. He died later at St. Vincent's hospital.

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from All Parts of the State.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Victory For Tobacco Combine.

The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the Henry circuit court in the case of the American Tobacco Co. against the commonwealth, in which the American Tobacco Co. was fined \$2,700 on the charge of being a pool of a number of companies.

Big Loss To State.

The state of Kentucky will lose back taxes amounting to \$249,500 if the court of appeals sustains the judgment of Judge R. L. Stout, of the fiscal court, in the case of Arthur Hopkins, auditor's agent, against the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.

Will Postpone Improvements.

S. C. Herbst, of Milwaukee, owner of the Old Judge distillery at this place, stated that the distillers in Kentucky have decided not to make any improvements in their plants until it is seen how far reaching the temperance wave in this state will extend.

Not a Candidate For Governor.

In a statement to the public State Auditor Frank P. James answers an attack recently made on him by papers in Louisville, asserting that he was fixing up his fences to run for governor three years hence, by declaring that he has no such intention.

Inspectors in Frankfort.

R. A. Hancock and A. S. Goble, representatives of the government, arrived here to inspect the tobacco sold by the Franklin County Warehouse Co., alleged to have been short in weight by Eshelby & Co., of Cincinnati, O.

Must Pay Taxes on All Business.

Attorney General Breathitt sent to Auditor James an opinion construing the corporation tax laws of 1906, holding that the act requires that taxes be collected upon the full amount of business done by a corporation organized under Kentucky laws.

Railroad Commission Will Investigate.

The state railroad commission will take up the question of passenger and mail trains to Wilton, Knox county, with the L. & N. Railroad Co. A petition signed by 42 citizens of Wilton states that the company has withdrawn its passenger and mail service there.

Pools Not Unlawful.

In an opinion by Judge O'Rear, in the case of the commonwealth against the International Harvester Co. of America, judgment was affirmed by the court of appeals. It holds that pools and combinations are not unlawful unless prices are affected.

Death of Gen. Fayette Hewitt.

Gen. Fayette Hewitt, aged 78 years, one of the most widely known men in Kentucky and for 20 years president of the State National bank, died here. He was in the post office department under President Buchanan, and served as adjutant under Jeff Davis of the confederacy.

Franklin, Ky.—Clay Herrington, of Temperance, this county, died after a lingering illness of typhoid fever. He was one of the leading farmers of the county, and an exemplary citizen.

Glasgow, Ky.—Mrs. James Bishop, aged 80, a prominent lady of near Fountain Run, this county was choked to death on a biscuit while seated at the table eating dinner and talking with her friends.

Henderson, Ky.—A rather unique claim was sued on in Magistrate Bennett's court. The Rev. J. A. Ferguson colored, pastor of the "Church of the Living God," brought action against Dr. W. I. Thompson, chairman of the republican county executive committee, and S. W. Swope, his colored henchman, for \$1,250, alleged to be due for rental of Ferguson's church building for the purpose of holding a series of political meetings in behalf of the republican ticket.

Louisville, Ky.—In connection with the telephone tangle which has mystified Louisville for many months, Mayor James F. Crinstead issued a statement declaring that the members of his general council were guilty of "fraud and collusion" in attempting to defeat a veto message of the mayor in May. The mayor had vetoed a measure giving a franchise to the Home Telephone Co. on the day of the expiration of the veto tenure, but the council adjourned before the message could be offered, and the Home company claimed that the franchise was void.

Louisville, Ky.—McH. Webb, of Simpsonville, president of the Kentucky League of Postmasters, was here arranging for a called meeting of the league, to be held on February 11. Plans will be discussed to increase membership among fourth-class postmasters.

Scottsville, Ky.—The postoffice at his place was robbed and \$400 in postage stamps was taken, together with seven registered letters and an empty mail pouch. Dynamite was used in opening the safe.

Eminence, Ky.—Hillis List, county attorney of Henry county, died at his home in Pleasureville after an illness which had lasted for several months.

Louisville, Ky.—"To promulgate the tenets of spiritualism and to teach and demonstrate spirit communion, eternal life and endless progression," the Spirit Guide Society was incorporated here. Louis Monohan is the principal incorporator.

Owensboro, Ky.—The deliveries of tobacco here have been heavier than for several years past. Heavy rains and warmer weather have made a good tobacco season, and this, together with the lateness in marketing the crop, has caused this rush. The crop in Henderson county, it is said, will make 10,000,000 pounds.

Owenton, Ky.—G. F. Waldrop, formerly president of the First National bank, and one of the most respected citizens of Owen county, passed away at his home here at the age of 63 years. Mr. Waldrop was one of the leading business men of Owenton for 30 years. He was one of the prominent pillars of the Baptist church.

Louisville, Ky.—With an initial membership of 110 the Storekeepers-Gaugers' Association, of the fifth district of Kentucky, has been organized. Its object is to arrange so that the salary of the storekeeper-gauger shall be not less than \$4 a day all of the time, and that each receive an annual vacation of 30 days with pay.

Lexington, Ky.—A new Baptist church, composed largely of those who recently withdrew their membership from Calvary Baptist church and purchased the Tabernacle, on Upper street, will be organized. It is probable that Rev. Walter P. Hines, who was the subject of the split in Calvary Baptist church, will be chosen pastor.

Louisville, Ky.—An old English law is invoked in a test suit filed to ascertain whether it is illegal to sell drinks to bona fide guests on Sunday. The old law referred to made it an offense for a hotel to fail to furnish food and drink to guests. The suit was filed in the form of a penal action by the commonwealth against the Seelbach Hotel Co.

Richmond, Ky.—In the federal court here Judge Cochran ruled that the action of the Postmaster-General in stopping the mails of the York Distilling Co., of Newport, before they had been proved guilty of fraud, was unlawful. The Postmaster-General charged that the whisky sold by this concern was not as advertised, and issued a fraud order to stop its receiving mail.

Morgantown, Ky.—W. D. Collins & Bro., of Louisville, who bought the tobacco of this county, and have been receiving at this place and Rochester, stopped receiving tobacco and say they have already taken something like 200,000 pounds more than they contracted to take. The Equity committee says if they do not take all the pooled tobacco it will bring suit to force them to do so.

Richmond, Ky.—The grand jury sworn for the special term of federal court, in session here, returned indictments charging conspiracy and murder against Berry Simpson, his two sons, Jesse and Harvey; Ruben West, George Stanley and Oliver and Elsie Slavin. The men are charged with banding together for the purpose of intimidating and banding together other employees of the Stearns Lumber Co.

Covington, Ky.—Property valued at between \$75,000 and \$100,000 was destroyed and a number of persons injured in three fires, which started at almost the same time in Covington. The injured: Arthur Thomann, flesh burned from arms; William Adams, badly burned about the face; R. J. Jones, burned about the face; John Lehmkuhl, cut in the arm; Patrick O'Garry, fireman, Covington Engine Co. No. 1, hands badly scorched.

Louisville, Ky.—Local officials of the Star Fire Insurance Co., when asked in reference to the report that Insurance Commissioner C. W. Bell had commissioned C. B. Bullock to make a complete examination of the affairs of the company and to ascertain the disposition of \$300,000 of capital stock when the company ceased writing business in Kentucky, said that the policy liabilities of the Star Co. had been transferred to the Southern Fire Insurance Co.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge J. C. Graham, of Leitchfield, Grayson county, announced his candidacy here for the joint-senatorial nomination on the democratic ticket in the Grayson, Hardin and Bullitt district. Judge Graham has served three terms as county attorney of Grayson county. Norman Rushton, a prominent republican of Monticello, Wayne county, also here, announced that he is a candidate for the republican nomination for state senator from the counties of Adair, Cumberland, Clinton, Russell and Wayne.

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JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT — FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

McKEE.

McKee, Feb. 1.—The recent storm is about over here.—H. F. Minter has a saw mill in operation at McKee.—Mr. John Reynolds has moved into the yellow house of Judge Engle.—Mrs. W. T. Amyx who has been very ill since the birth of her infant is now doing very well.—Dr. Hays is planning to erect a new residence soon.—J. R. Hays has moved into his new residence.—The report that Tyra Linnhart, G. I. Rader, W. S. Brockman and A. W. Baker were in jail at Richmond is false. It is true that they did attend the Federal court at Richmond on some business concerning one Mr. Reece of Kirby Knob, who had gone into bankruptcy.

PARROT.

Parrot, Jan. 22.—Miss Florence McDowell left for Berea the 19th to visit relatives there.—Mrs. Emaline Pennington is very low with consumption.—There will be prayer meeting at A. B. Gabbard's Saturday night.—The students from this place who are attending school at Berea report they are well satisfied.—Oma, the little daughter of A. B. Gabbard, is ill.—G. W. Price of Mershons, was here Tuesday on business.—There will be meeting at this place the fifth Saturday and Sunday in this month.—Mrs. Rachel Cornelius has been sick but is improving.—Mrs. Rachel Price and Maria Gabbard visited Mr. G. W. Johnston of Annville Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark Cunagin were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Gabbard Tuesday night.—People are busy plowing in this neighborhood.—Dr. A. T. Neal of Annville was at this place Tuesday on business.—Mr. Dillon Smith is on the mail route this week for Thomas Browning.—Mr. Sam House made a business trip to Oakley Saturday.—Mr. Henry Dyche of London visited relatives at this place Friday night.—Mr. John McQueen has returned from the army.—Mr. John Wilson purchased a horse of Jerome Hellard.—Mr. Scott Tussey of Middlefork, was at this place Friday on business.—Mr. Asa Faubush and family will leave for the west this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cornelius were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Faubush Sunday.—Charley and Frank Price of Moore's Creek were visiting relatives in this part Sunday.

Parrot, Jan. 29.—Mr. W. M. Sparkman and son Enoch who attended court in Letcher County have returned home.—Mr. N. J. Coyle, candidate for County court clerk passed through here.—Mr. Levi Gabbard had a working Thursday and got a good lot of work done.—Mr. G. W. Baker, of Peoples, a candidate for sheriff of Jackson Co. was at this place.—Mrs. Rachel Finchum was called to Moore's Creek on account of the illness of her mother.—Mr. W. M. Cunigan, traveling salesman for Rosa and Raliff Chemical Co. has returned home.—Mrs. Mary J. Cornelius of Ionia, Laurel County was visiting relatives at this place Thursday.—Mr. Asa Faubush and family left Monday for Indian Territory to make their home.—Died at her home on Jan. 26, Mrs. Emaline Pennington, wife of Johnie Pennington. She leaves a husband and two small children. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. Her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground.

ALCORN.

Alcorn, Jan. 27.—Several people in our neighborhood have the mumps.—Elisha Parsons is very sick.—Mrs. Mamie Parsons and Mrs. Crouse from Drip Rock paid him a visit yesterday.—Mr. W. C. Webb sold his horse today. He is going to Lexington, Ky.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Jan. 28.—Will Isaac has sold his farm to S. C. Purkey and David York.—Robert Parrett, Jr., is

moving to Pond Lick.—Died Jan. 26, Mrs. Emaline Pennington, wife of Jno. Pennington. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.—Dan Moore and Eva Hurley were quietly married Jan. 20th.—Mr. Dan Morris has sold a portion of his farm to Mr. H. C. Davis.—Dr. Neal and wife were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred York Sunday.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Jan. 28.—There was a working at Mr. John McCollum's today.—Mr. Wm. Gabbard's baby, also Mr. Jake Morris' baby are very poorly.—Grandpa Gabbard has been very poorly but is better.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gabbard, Jr., visited Mr. and Mrs. W. Isaacs at Waneta, Saturday night.—Mr. Elihu Hurley and Miss Pollie McCollum are attending school at McKee this winter.—Mrs. Bradley Gabbard visited her parents, at Evergreen last week.

KIRBY KNOB.

Kirby Knob, Feb. 1.—We are having extremely cold weather at present with some snow.—A successful revival meeting has been held at this place for the past week conducted by the Rev. Ed Honeycutt of Columbus, Ohio. There were 40 added to the church. Brother Honeycutt is an able minister and we feel there has been much good accomplished through our vicinity by his coming among us. Mr. and Mrs. Honeycutt will rest a few days at the home of Mr. Don Click before going to the Parks school house to hold meetings.—Baptismal services will be held at our next regular meeting, the second Saturday and Sunday of Feb.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Powell of near Berea visited us several days during our meeting and also Mr. Mark and others of Big Hill.—Mr. Gordie Dean and Miss Myrtle Hudson were married at the home of the bride, Jan. 28. We wish them success and happiness.—Mr. Curt Lane was in our vicinity last week buying cattle.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ambros Powell Jan. 20th a fine boy.—Mrs. Martha Click has gone to live with her son Isaac Dean and family for a while.—Mrs. Combs who has been sick for so long is still very low.

OLIN.

Olin, Jan. 29.—The farmers in this part are taking advantage of the nice weather by preparing for their crops.—Hargis Hundley has contracted with Dan Medlock to make 4,850 rails. Mr. Medlock is clearing a nice new ground of 30 or 40 acres.—Next Saturday and Sunday week is regular meeting time at Blooming Grove.—Green Morris of Mildred was here today on business.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Stewart passed thru here today on their way to Corbin to visit Mrs. Stewart's mother whom we learn is very sick.—The Opossum Trot Lumber Co. is doing a rushing business with their new mill.—Frank Moore is preparing to build a new dwelling house on Tar Ridge soon.—George King, Joseph Tussey and others had a fine fox chase Tuesday night.—Mr. James Dunagin of Mildred and Miss Lillie Farmer of this place will be married Feb. 4.—John Farmer of McKee, candidate for sheriff of Jackson county was thru here last Sunday shaking hands with the boys.—Fincher and Hays Tie Co. and Stidham Bros. got good lots of ties to market the last tide.

DOUBLELICK.

Doublelick, Feb. 1.—James Rose of New Albany, Ind., has been visiting his parents and relatives in Jackson Co., for the past week.—E. Amyx of Egion has gone to Louisville to make his future home.—Tom Cruise of Berea has been visiting friends at Doublelick for the past week.—Henry Callahan has moved to his new house on the creek near Berry Martin's.—George Witt's horses ran away yesterday but did no damage.—J. W. Abrams had a fine young yearling to freeze to death last night.—Corn is selling for 75 cents per bushel in this part.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP.

Station Camp, Feb. 1.—Old grandpa Scott who has been sick since last fall is a little better today but is still very sick.—Lewis Marcum visited Clay Morris Sunday.—Mrs. Susie Scrivner, daughter and Miss Pattie Moores are visiting Mrs. Scrivner's sister, Mrs. Rosa Strauthers, of Danville, Ky.—Misses Myrtle Alcorn and Anna Scott are visiting Miss Polly Marcum today.—C. H. Click bought

a saddle horse of Park Henderson.—J. B. and A. B. Kelly are thru logging and are rafting now.—Mrs. Mayme Kelly had a carpet string tacking Wednesday. About thirty of the neighbor women attended.—J. M. Edwards of Wagersville bought a mule of J. B. Kelly, for \$180.—Cash Rice operated his mill on Crooked Creek part of last week.—Dr. J. F. Scrivner sold John Cox of Rices Station 15 barrels of corn at \$3.00 per barrel.—James Sparks and John Miller will have some cattle and mules on the market at Richmond today.—Homer Arvine was in Irvine Wednesday.—Dr. J. F. Scrivner is having a lot of fencing done on his farm now.—Charley Cox of Wagersville is rafting a great many logs at the old Henderson mill site.—Married on the 28th, at Irvine, Mr. Grover Scrivner to Miss Emmer Logsdon, daughter of P. G. Logsdon of Jinks.—Turner Kelly visited friends at Wagersville yesterday. Old uncle St. Kelly of Wagersville who is suffering from cancer is very poorly.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Feb. 1.—Mr. J. M. Coyle left on last Sunday for Richmond cattle market. He had three yoke of oxen for sale.—Mr. Sherman Azbill narrowly escaped injury while plowing last Friday by a tree falling between the mules with which he was plowing. Fortunately he was not hurt.—Mr. L. E. Cox has been plowing for Mr. Azbill the past week.—The people in this vicinity have quit plowing and are getting wood and feeding.—Dr. Land's mother with her little grandson of Cow Creek are visiting relatives at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Blanche of Michigan are making an extended visit with relatives here and at Berea. Mrs. Blanche was Miss Maud Bicknell of this place.—Mr. Banner Revis was visiting relatives at Ford and Winchester last week.—Several boys will leave here about March 1st for Atlanta, Ill.—The Rev. Mr. Winkler of Berea filled his appointment here Saturday night and Sunday and has agreed to preach here for the rest of the year.—The Rev. Mr. Bolton from Ohio who is superintending the lumber business for C. M. Rawlings will preach at Beaver Pond church on next Sunday, Feb. 7th. Every body come.—Mr. Jno. Rose and family have sold out and are moving to Indiana.—Mr. Thos. Richardson who left here two weeks ago for Oklahoma is expected home tomorrow.—June Logsdon of this place is attending school at Berea.

CLAY COUNTY.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, Jan. 25.—There was a big freshet in Goose creek last week.—Mrs. Mary Cottogin, wife of Rev. Wm. Cottogin of Goose Rock, died on the 18th of cancer, from which she has been suffering for more than a year.—Several cases of small-pox are reported at the home of J. S. Smallwood and Ans Smallwood, Jr. The cases are under quarantine and Dr. Ricketts has the situation well under control at present.—Gilbert Sams, and others passed thru here Friday with about fifty head of cattle which they had bought on the headwaters of Goose Creek and in adjacent regions.—Silas Wagers has been at Manchester, during the past two weeks, where he has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wagers are the proud parents of a fine boy, that was born Tuesday.—Lincoln Smallwood is in school at Williamsburg Institute.—Oliver Wagers made a business trip to Manchester Thursday.

Brightshade, Feb. 1.—Samuel Smith had his thigh broken Friday while working in a clearing.—The first heavy snow of the winter occurred Friday night.—Several new cases of small-pox are reported on the head of Goose Creek. James Nantz, of Manchester, was here a few days ago by order of Judge D. W. White to look after the situation in regard to small-pox.—Frank Wagers went to Flat Lick during the week for a supply of household furniture.—The infant child of Jas. S. Smallwood died Saturday, and was buried Sunday.—Oliver Wagers will soon have his new residence ready for occupancy.—Woodson Mills recently sold four head of oxen for \$210.—Supt. of Schools Luther Hatton who is attending school at Louisville this winter, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for re-election, at the County primary next summer.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Jan. 30.—A Clarkston is at home from the army, on a three months furlough.—S. H. Webb, the hustling insurance agent, has returned from the West, where he has been for a month.—The Rev. Messrs. Johnson and Brigman have just closed a series of successful meetings

here. They were assisted by Misses Myrtle Brigman and Mayme Johnson.—J. L. Rawlings attended court at Manchester this week.—Frank Hornsby recently went to London, where he enlisted in the U. S. army.—G. G. Hibbard secured a drummer's job and left the school here entirely in J. C. Hayre's control. It is progressing finely with a good attendance.—Jeff Cox, of Hooker, Ky., and Oscar, Martha and Pauline Hayre of Urbana, Ky., are here attending school.—Chas. Hays is very sick.—The daughter of John Combs is very ill.—S. R. Clarkston is still leasing land for the Federal oil and gas company.—May Thompson has been quiet sick for some days, but is getting better again.—Jack Rawlings has returned from Booneville, where he has been visiting his sister, and attending a musical contest.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, Jan. 28.—Lucian Brewer and Maud Hughes were married a few days ago.—Bud Thomas has just returned from a visit at Bedford Hill in Jackson County.—Nathan Welch, Drummer of Berea was here Wednesday.—William Brewer is selling out to go to Oklahoma.—Farmers are getting along fine with their work.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Feb. 1.—R. D. Hale passed thru town yesterday with a nice drove of cattle.—Mr. Hiram Botner of this place won the first prize of a ten dollar gold piece at the Fidler's contest held at Booneville last week.—The many candidates of Owsley County are busily soliciting the County's support and looking for success on April 10th.—Sidney Caudell has bought a farm in Powell Co.—W. H. Venable was in town Thursday, buying some cattle.—The singing school at the Moore's school house, this week has been a successful one



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ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROBINET.

Robinet, Jan. 30.—Sid Martin was in Livingston, Jan. 29th on business.—J. L. Tussey is doing a good business in this part selling willow rocking chairs.—Mander Howard of Dango spent Saturday night and Sunday with Bob Lear near Carico.—Ned Carpenter of Foxtown writes that work has closed down there.—Jim Drew returned from Hamilton, O., Saturday, Jan. 9.—The marshal arrested a Mr. Isaacs, Jan. 21 for selling whiskey without a license. He was taken to London for trial.—Jake Lawson had a bush cutting, Jan. 25th and got a fine days work done.—John Hunley and Cleve Holt returned home Jan. 23 from Livingston where they have been coal mining.—J. J. Drew and

wife of Goochland visited relatives here last Sunday.—Sam Brewer of Berea spent last week with relatives here.—Isaac Clouse and H. K. Mullins will preach at Horse Lick on the 23rd of February.—Miss Bettie Ledbetter returned home from a four days visit to friends near Withers.—W. R. Allen says he will be done sawing on Horse Lick soon.—Miss Maggie Gentry was visiting friends in the Drew valley the latter part of the week.—Talton Jones returned home from a week's visit in Lexington.—Jim Mullins was visiting home folks at Withers Sunday.

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Ten thousand Japanese children have learned our national anthem. Some day, perhaps, as many Americans may know it, too.

Gifts.

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- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator,** a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many bricks to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with THE CITIZEN for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4.—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky."** By William H. Haney a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with THE CITIZEN for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 5.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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| Breathitt County—Andrew Bowman, Athol. | Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tincher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Benge. |
| Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidell. | Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin. |
| Estill County—Tallitha Logsdon, Happytop; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rices Station. | Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Temple. |
| Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. | Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus. |
| | Owsley County—J. G. Rowlett, Travellers Rest. |
| | Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Sutton, Level Green. |

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